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# 1940 Annual Journal

of

## The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated)

CALGARY, ALBERTA

CAPT. A. C. BALLANTINE, Editor.

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Twenty-first Year

December, 1940

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## Chaplain Service in the C.A.S.F.

*Hon Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Wells, C.M.G., V.D.*

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IT is extremely kind of you to ask me to come and speak to you tonight. It is with pleasure I find myself in Calgary with the present D.O.C., and I have very pleasant recollections of serving with him in the last war, and you will find him, I am quite sure, as I found him, a good soldier and a good citizen.

May I, too, couple myself with the words you have spoken regarding Major-General Matthews. I did not have the privilege of knowing him during the days of the last war, but I found him, from the very first, on going to Ottawa, to the very last, just what you described, a splendid soldier, a Christian gentleman, a very gentle man. He is the first great casualty of the war so far as Canada is concerned. He has given himself for this cause; he spent not only day after day, Sunday as well as weekday in his office, but practically every night, late in the night, and in many cases, all night. He had a couch in his office where he used to rest for a while, and so he wore himself out. I called to see him the night before I left to come away and I found him in bed with a leather strap fastened to the foot of the bed, and he was holding the other end of the strap with his hand to keep himself stiff—a complete breakdown, and he has been respected by all who came in contact with him, and so he will be mourned as he passed out.

When you asked me to come and speak to you, of course, I might have taken as my subject the war, and told you all about it, because, naturally, occupying the position that I do, I know all about the war and should be telling you about it, but I thought it wise to mind my own business and generalize on that, and not speak about anything else. I thought you would be interested, especially the Commanding officers of units in Calgary, in hearing something of the Chaplain's Department in the C.A.S.F.

You remember in 1914 great things were done, and done in a hurry; some very remarkable things were done, but none more remarkable than the exodus of clergymen from Canada with the 1st Canadian Division. Going down to Valcartier with every unit and every part of the unit that came from any part of Canada, they brought their own chaplains with them, and in our own Brigade, for example, I found four clergymen belonging to the Church of England, as we came in various types of

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March 5th, 1940.

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uniform, some with none, and Boy Scouts and others predominant. We had a visit from the spirit of the movement, the Minister of Militia, and he sent out an order that all chaplains in the camp were to meet him in his tent at 7 o'clock on a certain morning. They made it early because apparently they thought there would be a certain process of elimination, but they were mistaken for once because the chaplains were all up and washed and shaved and ready to present themselves in his tent. He gave us some very sound advice as to what chaplains should do and some things they should not do—very sound indeed. He said: "I suppose you all think you are going over as chaplains." "Yes," we replied, with a broad smile, as we all thought we were going. "Well," he said, "you are not. There are just ten going." So I felt very much in the condemned class. I was not an Orangeman, and he did not know I was a Conservative. However, when the list came out, due, I suppose, to the fact I had seen service in South Africa, I was one of those selected for the 1st Division. That did not make any difference, however, for when the 1st Division left to go overseas in 1914, practically every chaplain on the campus went, and one without any right at all. When we were two days out at sea, he turned up and said, "Well, I am here—you cannot put me ashore now, and I am going over with the boys." He became one of the best known chaplains of the war—Canon Scott. When the 1st Division went overseas to France, he was there two weeks before they discovered him, and one day he went around a corner and came face to face with the Commanding Officer, Major-General Alderson, and he promptly recited a poem about the General that he had made up which so took his heart he made him chaplain of the 1st Division.

\* \* \*

**I**T was all handled in a very remarkable manner. I do not wish to cast any reflections, but there were some remarkable things done. The men at the head of it did not seem to bother very much with committees. Personally, I think the best committee is one composed of three men, with two of them sick, and I think he believed that, too. We learned many things during those days of war, and I think I am safe in saying that the first Canadian chaplains of the Canadian Corps made a very great place for themselves in the Corps. I think they enjoyed the respect and affection of most of the officers and men, and I am proud of that, and it is in that tradition we must try and carry on.

Having had the experience of those four years of war from 1914 to 1918 we were able to go about our task a little bit differently than we did in 1914. As soon as the war broke out, the Roman Catholic Bishops met the Minister of National Defence and the Adjutant General and expressed the desire to have their own Chaplain Department set up independent of the Protestants. Bishop Anglen, Bishop of Pembroke, was appointed as principal Roman Catholic chaplain, to look after all Roman Catholics in the C.A.S.F. A little later the Primate of Canada, and later Archbishop of Ottawa, Bishop Roper, Dr. Westside, represent-



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ing the United Church, and Dr. Johnson, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. W. Johnson, Baptist clergyman, Montreal, met the same two gentlemen at Ottawa, Ont., and they placed at their disposal anything the Church could do, assuring them of the loyal support of the different branches of the Protestant Church, and expressed the hope that one chaplain service would be set up—one chaplain service representing the whole of the Protestant groups. Instead of having three or four different services, there was to be one to represent all non-Roman Catholic groups in the army. The committee that was there agreed unanimously that they would offer this position to the Bishop of Canada, and I received that word from the Adjutant General offering me the position as principal chaplain, which I undertook without any question at all, and so started my work at Ottawa on the 21st of October. At that time there was no organization whatever; the chaplain department had disappeared completely. There was nothing, not even an office of any kind, and we began the reorganization of the chaplain service, and our first problem was to make appointments to the different Military Districts in Canada.

The 1st Canadian Division was then being formed, and we also made appointments to it. You might ask the question yourself as to how the appointments are going to be made in which there are so many different branches of the Church, that is among the non-Romans. Well, I immediately thought it would save time and be just common sense, when a unit is called up, to give preference to the non-permanent chaplain as he has made a place for himself in his unit, and you can understand that it would be the first thing to come to my mind as the simplest solution. But, gentlemen, as you in the army know, the simplest solution is not always the right one. It worked out in this way. When I took up the list of chaplains in Canada, I found out of 134 Church of England chaplains, 36 of them were majors, showing that they had been with their unit a considerable time; there were 17 Presbyterians, 13 United Church clergymen, 3 Baptists and 1 Roman Catholic. So that, had we followed that line, every chaplain in the 1st Canadian Division, with the exception of the Princess Pats, who went away with Dr. Paton attached to it from Calgary, and the 22nd Battalion from Quebec, who, of course, had a Roman Catholic chaplain—every chaplain would have been a member of the Church of England. So you see it is not quite so easy as it looked. It would not have satisfied the Minister of National Defence, and, indeed, it would not have satisfied me, because I felt at once that it would not be right, neither would it be just to work it in that particular way. Some, no doubt, consider that in making appointments in Canada of District chaplains, it would seem natural to take the same man already acting in the District. While the senior man in the District might be a very fine man for that work, he may not have the kind of common sense the chaplains must have today.

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**W**E had to work it in a different way, and select our men so that they would give representation to the different denominations from Halifax to Victoria. We drew up a policy then to govern the whole situation. One of the rules was that the age limit for the Chaplain Service was to be from 30 to 50 years for overseas service. That rule would not hold good for District appointments or Senior Chaplains, but for overseas work the age limit was to be 30 to 50, and no clergyman would be accepted who had not been three years in the ministry for the Church of England, and in the Roman Catholic church three years in priests' orders. I sent out a letter to every one of our Bishops in Canada and to the heads of the different branches of the Church, United Church, Presbyterian and Baptist. There are great numbers of very small groups of other denominations, and it hardly seemed necessary to treat them in the same way. To these four main groups I sent out a letter asking them to select the clergy that they would like to have represent their Church, and to send in their names to me. No clergyman would be appointed unless he was approved and recommended by the Bishop of the Church, or by the heads of the different branches of the Church, and they would be selected in the order in which the Bishops or others named them in their lists, and which was in the order which the Bishop felt he could recommend his men, as he knew his men, and the men he would like to go and those he would like to have stay, and I felt that it was only fair and right that he should have this privilege.

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The same with the other groups, and on the whole it worked out very well indeed.

There is another angle, and I must take all the blame for it. I made up my mind that for senior positions either in Canada or training centres in England, or for the Divisions overseas, only men who had served in the last war would be appointed as District or Senior Chaplains. I want to make that quite clear. That was the policy I put forward, and the Adjutant General agreed to it without any exception at all. Every District Chaplain in Canada, or Senior Chaplain in a Division overseas or camp, or training camp chaplain in England, would be a man who had seen service in the last war. That, you see, helped considerably to balance off my appointments in Canada in selecting a number of Anglicans, and United Church men and Presbyterians, and if possible bring in the Baptists as well. There was a headache once in a while getting this straightened out.

\* \* \*

THERE were a great many men who thought they knew all about the Chaplain Service, even though they had never been chaplains and were not used to discipline. That did not make any difference. They knew just how it should be done; just like that. But it just isn't done like that in the army, as we must all serve under someone else and we cannot have complaints come back to us over and over again. However, I would not like to hide behind my position. In connection with the age limit which caused considerable hardship, I was under the impression that I would not be tied down to just, say, fifty years of age, but that I would be allowed a little leeway as I knew a number of men who had served overseas in the 1st and 2nd Divisions during the last war and naturally wanted to get them at once, although I knew some of them were over fifty years of age. I sent up my list with some fifty-one and fifty-two and I was reminded by the General that fifty meant fifty, and it was going to save a lot of trouble if we stopped at fifty, and if a man was fifty six months ago he was more than fifty now. I said, "Sir, I thought I would have a little discretionary power in the matter and had in mind having some experienced men." But he pointed out to me that men became very fine fellows who were not fifty in the last war, and I think we had better stick to it.

I suggested to some of them that it might be a good plan if they were born again—religious people understand what that term means—and they agreed at once to be born again, but they did not change the original date of their birth, so it did not work. Many names came back because they were fifty years of age. Well, by carrying out that policy we appointed our District Chaplains first, and then we appointed our chaplains for the 1st Canadian Division, and I thought that in view of the fact a representatives of the Church of England had been chosen as Principal Chaplain, we should not think of appointing a Church of England man as Senior Chaplain in the 1st Division. So Principal Kent of King's College, Kingston, Ont., was appointed as Senior Chaplain

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of the 1st Canadian Division. He served overseas in the last war. Appointments were then made of chaplains representing the Church of England, Roman Catholics, etc., and they went over and have been doing very good work.

May I digress for a moment. As you know I have been closely in touch with young men since the last war, for fourteen years, and got to know them very well, as Principal of St. John's College, and the younger generation in the last twenty years have not worked very hard at religion and did not have much discipline or restraint—letting nothing interfere with doing what they d— well pleased, and not much reverence for anything on the earth or in the heavens above, and I was under the impression when first this thing came up that they were going to have a lot of trouble and the chaplains would have a hard time when they went away with the 1st Division. I was quite wrong, because I have been greatly impressed by the attitude of Officers Commanding. There is not a single Commanding Officer with whom I have come in contact who is not anxious to have a chaplain with him, and they put up strenuous objections, because they wanted representative chaplains with their units. It gave me a great deal of satisfaction to read the reports of the 1st Division, for example, at the Easter Service. Principal Kent tells me that the number who attended these Easter communions in his group, that is the United Church, was remarkable. We know the exact number that attended the Church of England service, as name cards were issued to all communicants, and in spite of the fact that ten percent of the total of the 1st Canadian Division was absent on leave for Easter, some 2,000 officers and men attended Holy Communion on Easter Sunday. I do not think that could have happened in the old B.E.F. in 1914. In the same report, they stated that some 400 candidates for confirmation are studying under Bishop Gilford, and he is holding a mass confirmation for Canadians in the near future. This is a very remarkable attitude on the part of both the officers and men.

Before General McNaughton went over, I did not know he was very keenly interested in matter of religion; he was a scholar, a scientist, and a very delightful character, one who had important responsibilities, and I was greatly interested in what he had to say. He referred to this as a modern crusade fighting for spiritual values, and his own words were, "We are fighting for the things that you people have been standing for; I think if more of our people here in Canada and on the other side, too, had been standing for them—living for them—our men would not have to go and fight for and die for them."

That is a very interesting thing, and it gave me a great deal of satisfaction to know we had his support. The officers and men also showed this in the Easter Communion service, a remarkable thing which gave me a great deal of satisfaction.

\*   \*   \*

WHEN I took over my work, I had to deal with only the C.A.S.F. as there was no Air Force and no Navy in the last war. Now we have an Air Force as well as the Army and the Navy has been greatly increased and we have three chaplains down in Halifax, and one in Esquimalt, and they organized the Navy there along the lines it is in England, and we have received very favourable comment in connection with this matter. After doing that we got to work on the R.C.A.F., which is a more difficult thing because the growth is so rapid, and changes are taking place so quickly, we can hardly keep up to them. We have organized the Air Force Chaplaincy, and we now have four Senior Chaplains, one at Victoria, one at Winnipeg—an Anglican at Victoria and a United Churchman at Winnipeg—a Presbyterian at Toronto and a Baptist down at Halifax. We thought it wise to put him down near the sea in keeping with his faith.

Beside the four chaplains in senior appointments, we have twelve other chaplains appointed across Canada to the various training centres, and we are watching developments and will have others appointed as they become necessary. The first squadron to go overseas was the 110th Squadron, which went from Winnipeg, and I knew the Squadron Leader. By the way he got to know me when he was at St. John's Technical School near St. John's College in Winnipeg, where I was for some years, and their boys used to form groups and come over and beat our boys up, but I am glad to say they did not always win. However, when he came down with the 110th Squadron he came to see me, and asked me if we could not arrange for a padre to go over with the Squadron. We arranged for a United Church clergyman in Toronto to go with them and who, by the way, earned his wings in the last war and there was no question about his right to wear them. He was the man to be appointed first chaplain for the first Canadian Air Force contingent, and he is now somewhere in England, so that we have that service organized as well.

Now we arranged for service books, 50,000 copies to be printed and distributed to the different districts and divisions going overseas. We

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also had a book issued, a handbook for the Chaplains, giving them instructions as to what they were supposed to do, and expected to do, also some of the things they should not do, and they are now in their hands. We are also having printed 40,000 books for the R.C.A.F. and I am going to have printed, too, a handbook for the Chaplains in the Air Force. You know the spirit of the Navy, Army and Air Force, they want to be separate and distinct, and a man in this old uniform could not address a unit and would have no chance in talking with men in royal blue. When first it was discussed as to whether they would have a separate Principal Chaplain the Minister did not think it would be advisable, but the Air Force were anxious to have their own men, and would want them to be connected with their own party. The suggestion was made that we have another uniform, an Air Force uniform to wear when we came to minister to the Air Force troops. However, the Minister of National Defence did not think the Principal Chaplain needed more than one suit and did not approve of it. The idea was to give us a Group Captaincy in the Air Force, honorary, of course, but while it meant something to them and it would have been a great honor to me, I still felt more at home in these old garments. The Minister was, I think, quite right. There is just the one organization. The Roman Catholic Principal Chaplain looks after the Navy, Army, and Air Force chaplains, and the Principal Chaplain for the Protestant groups does the same thing, and we get on very well. We get together regularly and discuss our problems and we have that measure of unity and goodwill in the Chaplain Service, which many men have been praying for in the Church in peace time, but never seem to be able to get. Many men pray for things and hope to God they will take place, but it is only when you get out and work on these things that they do take place.

\* \* \*

**Y**OUR Chaplain Service is fully organized to meet all the needs, either in Canada or overseas, or in training centres in England. After the 2nd Canadian Division goes over, then we shall have a representative in England, and undoubtedly there will be reinforcement training camps in England. When that is done, we will do as we have been doing in making our appointments all through. We will keep the different denominations in mind, giving everyone that which is fair and just, but we cannot pay too much attention to religious statistics. Some people have said in making your appointments you ought to have taken the religious statistical returns, and stuck absolutely to those returns. I do not agree with that. In the enlistments up to the end of 1939, 35% of the total enlistments were Anglican, that is Church of England, 25% were Roman Catholics, 18% were United Church, 17% were Presbyterian, and 9% among all the other different denominations. In the 2nd Canadian Division there is a change, for this reason that in Montreal there is one whole brigade, and I think it will be practically 100% Roman Catholic, so the Roman Catholic denomination will be first in the 2nd Division, consisting of 32%, Church of England 20% with the United



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Church and Presbyterian Church both 14%, and 8% among all the other denominations. So you see it is not workable. From my experience in the last war, we had a large number put themselves down as Church of England, but I do not think they had been working at it for a long time, and they were registered for burial purposes only, I think. Just because these names were down as Anglican they figured they should take the percentage. You see, in England, where you have the different Church parades, each man goes to his own denomination, but the Church of England always has a band to follow at the Church of England parades, and they follow the band and do not have nearly as much interest in going to their own church parades. Judging from my own experience, had we stuck strictly to denominational returns, it would not be common sense or reason. In every Brigade we have a Roman Catholic chaplain, Church of England, United Church, Presbyterian, and one for the Baptist and all the others. We are also arranging appointments for the hospitals that will be coming a little later on, so that I think the results have been fairly satisfactory.

There have been some objections. For example, the basis of appointments are that there will be one Roman Catholic chaplain for every 500 men, and one Protestant for every 1,000 men, and there has been very strong objection about that, especially during the election. You see how these religious matters pop up when an election is on, which gives it a little zest. There were a number of protests at election time to the Minister, and so at that time they helped him in the election, and he was glad to have this information coming in, but personally, I do not think we should bother ourselves about that, because when that arrangement was made in the last war, there were comparatively few Roman Catholics in it at all compared to the Protestants. We found it extremely difficult to get a sufficient number of Roman Catholics to justify the appointment of a chaplain, and it was agreed that wherever 500 could be found in a group it would be reasonable to make an appointment. It was not stated then that for every 500 there would be an appointment, certainly not in Canada, nor overseas. But things change in that way, and my reply to the men (we had some from the west) was that I did not think we should bother ourselves about what another group is getting, but we should get our heads together and come to a decision as to what is reasonable for us and then begin to press for that. I do not think we should be geographic about it, but we should come to a decision as to what is a reasonable number, and then press for that.

In the British Army there is one Church of England chaplain for every 1,100 men, and we get one for every 1,000 men, so looking at it in that way it seems reasonable. Moreover, from my own experience, men in battalions, brigades, or regiments, or in training centres, with one chaplain, if he is a live man, and if he is not he should not be there at all, can keep in touch with his men more so than before. The majority of our men in the army today have been brought more in contact with parsons and religious matters during the past six months than they have

in the rest of their lives put together. A lot of preachers want to start evangelistic campaigns in the army, and you know how far they would get, and I would point out that the chaplain's work is to look after those who have already declared themselves as belonging to some branch of the Christian Church. For those when the time comes and men are going to pass on and find themselves in hospital, the chaplain is a welcome man there, and after he has passed on, it is the right of every soldier to have a decent Christian burial. It is the right of every soldier to be buried by the priest or parson of the faith he believes in, and when you can write home and tell them a loved one has passed on and you were there when he died or just after he died, and took the burial service as they would at home, it has meant a great deal to those at home.

Another great difference in the work of the chaplains in this war compared to the last war is this. In the last war the chaplain made himself a handy man and kept in touch with the sports and saw there were newspapers, magazines, writing material available and which is a very valuable thing to make contacts with those they minister to, and these contacts are very valuable ones. However, the Auxiliary Services have now undertaken all that work, and it is understood the chaplains will mind their own business, and the Auxiliary Services will look after all these things, under Brigadier Foster, who controls the efforts of the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross, the Legion, and the Knights of Columbus are in it too, and they have provided all across Canada huts and every accommodation that we can possibly have for soldiers here and overseas as well, and they are looking after them in a good manner so that the chaplain is free to exercise the function that he is intended to perform, to deal with spiritual values. And, gentlemen, if we were to listen to what is being said—and what is said across Canada about our own nation—we should put spiritual values first, and if there is a struggle for civilization, the foundation of our civilization is in its spiritual value, and we must keep that before our public and keep it before our men. That is why it seems to me so many of our leaders in the Army are giving whole-hearted support in the work of the Chaplain Service, and taking the lead to help our men keep clean and wholesome in thought, in word and in deed. Without these spiritual values I do not think we can have any hope at all of having on our side that Power which comes from something greater than words, that Power which stands for justice and truth and purity and righteousness, and we, as chaplains in the Army, if we are going to be worth our salt there, must stand for that, and stand for all time; and I am sure a real contribution can be made in keeping up the morale of our men, and in creating a feeling of satisfaction and self-confidence on the part of thousands who will have to stay at home and watch and wait, and sometimes weep.



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## Ceylon

*By Captain M. G. Dover*

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**W**HEN I received a telephone call from Major Davis a few days ago, inviting me to address the Institute, I hesitatingly said yes. When I asked as to the subject I should speak about, we groped in the dark for a few moments, but finally decided on the subject Ceylon. I have been stationed in Ceylon more than any other point in the East, where I have spent some considerable time.

I consider it advisable to give you a few details concerning the island which might be of interest to you, and to divide my address into two phases:

1. Ceylon before the war.
2. Ceylon preparatory to, and after, the outbreak of war.

The reason for the latter is that I am sure you will take interest in what our Colony is doing in the Far East in preparing for the present struggle.

First of all the location of Ceylon. To those who have not visited the island or are a little bit vague as to its location, it is set at the extreme southern extremity of India. Its shape compares with the shape of your hand—I think that is the best way to describe it—approximately 275 miles in length and 114 miles in breadth. I believe it is approximately three-quarters the size of Ireland and one-eighth of the size of France.

In that small island we have 5,600,000 people, mostly Singhalese, but a great number of Tamils, Mohammedans, Moors and Burmese. Out of all that total population—5,600,000—only 8,000 including the Militia, represent the European population. Therefore, you can readily under-

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stand the problems confronting the military and naval authorities with such a very, very small proportion of Europeans as compared to the remainder of the population. I will refer, if I may, to the European population a little later when I go into the question of the military organization.

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I HAVE been often asked as to the climate. People say, "It must be very hot out there." No doubt about it. It is at various times of the year. The average temperature for the island works out at about 80 degrees. This does not seem a very hazardous temperature, but when you consider that the humidity is equal to, or in a great many cases exceeds, the temperature, that is where the trying times come in; as a result of the high humidity and temperature it means that you are fairly well bathed in perspiration all the time. We have, of course, in this particular time of the year—that is from November until the latter part of January—a fairly good climate. Furthermore, as I mentioned, the length of the island is only 275 miles, and it is possible to get to your hill stations, which are only a matter of 120 miles or so from Colombo, in a matter of four hours. We have a hill station at Moralia, and at Great Planting Community adjacent to Moralia, at an altitude of some 6,000 feet, so the climate there is ideal. We have that privilege which is not available to other countries in the East within such short distances out of the main centres.

I mentioned a few moments ago that the humidity and dampness and the moisture are something to contend with. Some of our main planting districts where rubber is grown enjoy 151 inches per year. In the Rapapora district it is well known that they often have as high as 30 inches of rainfall in twenty-four hours, so you can imagine exactly what that can be. Of course the greater portion of the island is formed of rivers and tributaries, and floods last for a matter of a few hours only when the water is taken away. This rainfall I speak of does not come in one season. We have two monsoons—these are the rainy periods of the island. The northeast monsoon usually starts in October and lasts till January, with intermittent showers, in many cases 30 inches in 24 hours; and the southeast monsoon from April to June.

You might ask with all this rainfall, what we do with regard to transport—handling produce and traffic on the roads, as well as vital services. Most of the roads are built on high bunds or embankments. They are macadamized, and although they are very narrow, they are extremely good roads and heavily congested with traffic—bullock carts, pedestrians and busses—not the kind you have here, but antiquated busses of all types and shapes. But nevertheless traffic is congested and it is conducted only at times when flood conditions exist.

This moisture I speak of also has a bearing on the agricultural side of the island. Tea is the chief export. Tea is grown at various altitudes—low level tea, middle tea and then upper tea. I cannot begin to touch

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on that subject or go into detail about it, as it is a most colossal subject other than tell you that from our small island alone we export 235,000,000 pounds of tea per year. It is interesting for me on these various leaves I have, as I travel through various portions of the country, to go into the shops and look at the shelves upon which are displayed tea, and it is also gratifying and it is also readily understood just where these 235,000,000 pounds of tea go, and I am very proud to know that Calgary, from short experiences and investigations I have made here, is absorbing its quota of these 235,000,000 pounds.

Rubber, also a product where humidity and moisture are important, represents to our small island an export value of approximately 114,000,000 pounds.

Coconut oil is a minor export so far as figures are concerned, but nevertheless valuable, and a very, very important commodity; a matter of 19,000 gallons annually. But the other products derived from the growth of the coconut totals an export value of approximately 3,500,000 rupees. I know figures are confusing and uninteresting, but I merely wish to stress to you the importance of the exports from this very small island, so as to lead to what I will bring up later.

In addition to tea and rubber we have a very extensive industry in the matter of the growth of ~~tobacco~~, cocoa, citronella, cinnamon and spices of all forms.

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ONE of the most interesting items with regard to Ceylon is the question of rice. That does not sound a great deal, but when you consider that rice is the main and staple food of these 5,000,000 people, and the fact that Ceylon does not grow sufficient rice to support its own people, it makes a very grave problem for the military and naval authorities in the case of their imports being cut off from Burma and India. There are many reasons advanced for this lack of enterprise in

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agricultural development in Ceylon. I think it is the consensus of opinion that the reason is that the Singhalese is fundamentally lazy.

The island alone comprises about 16½ million acres. Of course, all of that cannot be used for cultivation, but at least fifty per cent of that area can be used for the growth of agricultural products. Out of 16½ million acres, only approximately 3½ million acres are under cultivation. The answer is that rice, the main staple food, has to be imported into the island from Burma and India to keep the natives alive. A census was taken shortly before the outbreak of the war as to the availability of rice stocks for that tremendous population in Ceylon, and it was then estimated that only less than 30 days' supply was on hand, and the problem put up to the naval authorities regarding the transportation and protection of that transport for bringing rice into the country was an extremely grave one. But, as I mentioned, the Singhalese during the last 100 years seem to have got away from any tendency to do manual labor in the production of agricultural foodstuffs. That is all left to imported labor.

I do not know whether there has been any mention in your local papers about labor troubles we are experiencing in Ceylon at the present time. I doubt it. But the fact remains that all types of labor involved in agricultural pursuits, or coolie labor as we call it, is brought in from India to develop our main industries in Ceylon, that is, the growth of tea, rubber and such paddy as they have, which is a very serious situation, and we cannot look for any remedy in that regard for some time to come.

With all that moisture and rainfall, you might well ask, "How about irrigation?" The question of irrigation is more completely developed in Ceylon than one would give that country credit for. Irrigation is not new to Ceylon. Unless irrigation projects had been promoted to a high degree of efficiency, the island would never have prospered or thrived to the extent that it has. Irrigation, the building of tanks, goes back to before the Christian era, and as one goes through the jungle one comes upon buried cities in the midst of overgrown vegetation, jungle so thick that you can hardly get through it. You find the walls and foundations of tanks built thousands of years ago; one of the most interesting developments of the irrigation system. Some of these have been reconstructed, and some have been inspected and explored as years go on; that these Singhalese who built these irrigation tanks in days gone by, without any modern methods of engineering or instruments, or any means of gauging the drop of water and that sort of thing. Today, modern engineers who have visited some of these old tanks claim that they are on a par with or superior to present irrigation systems in other parts of the world—a fine tribute to the workmanship of the past. It is impossible for me to tell you all about them, but some of them are one mile to one and one-half miles long, and it is claimed that more men were used in their construction than ever were employed in building the Pyramids, but they are marvelous examples of engineering

skill and ingenuity at the time they were constructed. These today supply the great plains, and a certain portion of the scanty rice supply grown on the island is planted there, and without their irrigation system they would be lost today in the same place as they would have been lost in years before.

Currency brings up a sore spot, because, as I can assure you, currency is as much restricted and as difficult to get in Ceylon as elsewhere. We have the decimal system in effect there, different to India. Our system is 100 Ceylon cents to the rupee. The rupee, based on the old rate of exchange, is worth 1s 6d, or the equivalent of approximately 35 of our cents. I have often been asked as to the wages paid, meaning currency paid to the staff and natives in employment in Ceylon. Naturally the scale of pay in Ceylon, as well as India and all through the East, is definitely lower than it is here. For instance, a chief clerk in an office would be overpaid if he was receiving 300 rupees a month, the equivalent of 100 of our dollars. A skilled mechanic employed in our assembly plant, a very good man, received 25 cents an hour, that is 8 cents of our money, and that is a very high rate of pay. Stenographers receive from 70 to 80 rupees a month, about \$20. Household staff, the equivalent of a butler, whom we term an "apple", receives 45 rupees a month, approximately \$15. You have to have servants, so after all, there is not a great deal of difference in classification or in scale of pay as compared with Ceylon and here, because one good man over here would do the work of ten over there, but the scale of pay goes down from 45 rupees per month, down to the poor old "Gunga Din" type who earns four rupees per month cleaning out bathrooms. Nevertheless he was satisfied. That is good business and foresight covering about six bungalows a day.

\* \* \*

TENNIS and golf might be termed the two chief sports in the island. People usually play tennis in the evenings and golf early in the morning, anywhere from 6 o'clock to 8.30, also in the evenings. We also have sailing in the harbour out to sea, motor boating, fishing, and very good shooting.

It occurred to me you would be interested in hearing about a shoot I was on before I came out here, on the plains down in the jungle—moonlight night shoots. Most of these moonlight night shoots are conducted in the dry season of June and July when the jungle is as parched and dry as tinder and not a drop of water anywhere except in regular pools or holes or deep mud holes, you might call them that, in the midst of the jungle. The preparation is also interesting. You must remember it is very hot at that time and the nights are extremely cool. The game is usually located in the heart of the jungle by trackers and they report as to where they have noticed pug marks of leopard, bear or boar, or any of the game native to that part of the province. The distance usually means a long trek of possibly anywhere from three to ten miles through the heart of the jungle. The match on prepared by



the trackers is usually anywhere from 15 to 18 feet above the ground out of heavy branches laced out of a suitable tree and with a certain amount of branches spread over the outside parapet to hide the people on the matcheon from the game below.

You start out with plenty of thermos flasks, usually containing coffee and a little bit of rum, or a lot of rum and a little bit of coffee. It does not make very much difference. It depends on your appetite. You are prepared for a session of sitting in this tree from an hour before dusk until an hour after sunrise. Your trackers and your porters carry all the equipment necessary and you start through the jungle along those old game trails. You never know what you are going to meet. It may be an elephant, it may be a bear, it may be a boar, it may be anything, I assure you. I presume that some of you have seen the thick jungle; but when you get into the heart of the jungle in Ceylon it is impossible to see anything but heavy, heavy undergrowth, interlaced with extremely thick creepers, which makes it almost impossible to break off that narrow path three to four feet in width—these paths made by game going down to the water holes. You never go into the jungle without two or three guns; one a high-powered rifle and two shotguns—one shotgun loaded with "lethal," we call it, and one with shot for birds. You seldom get an opportunity to get a second shot in the majority of these jungle trails. Once up on the matcheon you then start to put in time until nightfall, and I assure you it is one of the most interesting incidents in one's life to have the privilege of going through a night shoot in a matcheon, particularly on bright moonlight nights.

We took up our position in this matcheon about four o'clock in the afternoon, and from four until five o'clock we spent our time in watching numerous birds that came into this small water hole. Birds of every plumage and every color you could think of came in to take a bath and drink and fly away. The water hole we were shooting over was about half the size of this room—like a hog's back—the waterhole being about the size of a bathtub and a miniature hole alongside of it—a very, very scarce water supply. The first animal that came along was a little mongoose, which came tripping out of a jungle path. I timed it by my watch and it took twenty minutes from the time he emerged until he had the first drink of water. To reach the water he had to go down a steep incline—and up, down and up this incline he would go, his head weaving like a snake so that he would not be attacked by any animal from behind. The next animal, a huge wild boar, came out to drink and after a few moments disappeared. Following his intrusion a herd of about thirty pigs of all shapes and sizes came out and spent about fifteen minutes nosing around until they went. It was not until about nine o'clock we heard a bear coming along through the path. It was just as bright as daylight. He came out into the opening and we dropped him with the result that he fell into the pool. We all had to come down out of there and pulled him out of this pool and dragged him into the jungle. We shot two more bears that night and one at that water hole the

following night. We did not see any leopard, which makes interesting hunting whether on foot or in the matcheon. But there is plenty of sport and we have to thank the planting community for their contribution to several funds during the year, such as Planters' Week in Colombo and the great elephant celebration in August every year.

\* \* \*

CLUB life is very difficult, but I do not think it is any worse than it is in this city of Calgary. In the last ten years living in the East has changed considerably in comparison with what it used to be some years ago. For instance, during the past ten years we have air-conditioning in our theatres, and in a great number of our hotels. We have, of course, fans and refrigeration to help us out when the heat becomes intense, but all the hardship in the East is pretty well done and over with now as compared with what it was ten years ago. We also have radio, but the difference in time makes it almost impossible to get this part of the country except on very good sets. You can imagine the problems of broadcasting. They have to broadcast in four different dialects. We have European broadcasts at a certain time. We have the Singhalese broadcast. We have our Tamil broadcast,

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and Mohammedan broadcast. So you can understand, those of you who are interested in radio, when you are trying to get a station you get any one of these four, all of which are raw.

It is rather interesting to note that in July of this year I was in Moralia. A very good friend of mine up there has an amateur transmitting set. We were in conversation with many stations in England, also in Honolulu and Manila. It just transpired at that time, while we were talking with a chap called Jack Pickford, who has a very powerful set in Manila, my wife was on her way from New Zealand to Honolulu, and he informed us when the boat would arrive in Honolulu. We then spoke to Honolulu and a lad by the name of Art Smith—a very good name. We told him the boat she was on, the Monowao, would be arriving in Honolulu on July 21st. As a result someone was sent down to the boat, met my wife, and took her out to this transmitting station—an amateur station—18 miles out of Honolulu, and I had the privilege of talking to my wife from Moralia. So we are not so bad in Ceylon.

Colombo is known as the Clapham Junction of the East. I was going through some figures today and I found that in 1938, 3,391 vessels called at the port of Colombo. That includes sailing vessels from Maradise, as merchandise ships, and also merchant ships with a tonnage of 13,000,000 tons came into Colombo. And when you figure that in the majority of cases these huge passenger liners came in at least two every week all bearing introductions from good friends here, it makes it very strenuous meeting all these and looking after them, but we enjoy it. Imagine 3,391 ships coming into port every year. That is the average, I believe, for twelve years. That, of course, brings in the question of amusements for tourists, and many of these spent a great deal of money, all for the benefit of the native factor.

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I WOULD like to give you some highlights of Ceylon as we see them from the viewpoint of living in Ceylon. In as much as we are at war, you will be interested in knowing the action taken just before and after the outbreak. I mentioned a few moments ago that the European population consisted of only 8,000, as compared with 5,600,000, and that the problems confronting the military are very grave indeed, when they are boiled down, whether we are at peace or war. It might be well here to point out two phases: first the protection of the island against invasion by the enemy; secondly, the protection of the island in the event of any native uprising, generally referred to as local disturbances. All of these problems have confronted our authorities in Ceylon for some considerable time. They are still grave problems. You will recall the controversy with our neighbor to the north. That is India. They are clamoring for home government, independence, and all that sort of thing, and this has a very great bearing on the attitude adopted by other Colonies, such as Ceylon and Burma. Fortunately there is no

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indication at the moment of any grave situation, either in India or in Ceylon; nevertheless, these facts are there, and the military organization has been based along these two lines.

We will deal first of all with the first phase; that is protection of the island in the event of invasion. Ceylon, thanks to the Navy, is practically immune from any invasion either by land or sea at the present moment, and I am sure that this condition will exist for the duration of the war. In the early days of the war, had not proper precautions been taken by the Navy in commanding their fleet in Colombo, the East India squadron, to mass their ships in Colombo and Trincomali, there could have been a serious situation if raiders, such as they were, had made an attack on the island. But fortunately precautions were taken and we considered ourselves safe from that invasion. Secondly—the second phase—a native uprising. While that is very remote, nevertheless to be safe or to be in line with precautions taken elsewhere in wartime one must look to these precautions, and it is not unlikely, and it is not so far remote, because under the present circumstances it only needs a bit of fanning to ignite and burst into flame the propaganda that has been set forth. So these eventualities have been handled and have been confronted by the military in Ceylon in conjunction and co-operation with the police.

The administration of the island—speaking particularly from a military point of view—up until the outbreak of the war was entirely voluntary with the exception of the headquarters staff which comprised the commandant, the officer commanding the troops and his staff, but the remainder of the defence force was drawn from the local inhabitants. It might interest you for me to give you a summary of the establishment we have in Ceylon: first, the Ceylon Garrison Artillery, which was recently augmented by the introduction of the 2nd India Anti-Aircraft Regiment, in which I have the honor to command a battery; second, the Ceylon Engineers; third, the Ceylon Light Infantry; and fourth, the Ceylon Planters' Corps (this is entirely a European establishment), and it was augmented by taking over the Ceylon Mounted Rifles, also a European establishment. The only totally European regiment on the island is the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps. Then we have the Ceylon Army Service Corps and the Ceylon Medical Corps and the Ceylon Cadet Battalion. All of these units, briefly, form the nucleus that is today a mobilized or partially mobilized establishment in Ceylon.

You might be interested in the duties of these various units. I mentioned they were voluntary and, with the exception of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, all comprised of native troops officered partially by European and native officers. The duties of the Ceylon Garrison Artillery are two-fold. This comprises the R.A. heavies, as we call them—we have a big battery of 9.2's on the north face of the harbor, just recently installed, and they are also responsible for the defence of Trincomali. There we have a very important naval base in which is contained a very great number of oil tanks; in other words, it is the sole refueling and refitting base of the East India Squadron, apart from

Singapore, and also apart from Suez away up there in the Eastern Mediterranean. Trincomali is the only point and, in case of invasion or of attack, it is most important that full and utmost defence be given to the harbor and naval establishments there. This is the duty of the Ceylon Garrison Artillery and the Ceylon Garrison at Trincomali. The Ceylon Engineers are used with various units where required most. The Ceylon Light Infantry are used for manning trenches around the harbor. The Ceylon Planters' Corps, a European battalion, is recruited and trained primarily as an officers' corps, and, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities overseas, they would be used for officering other regiments, or where their services could be best utilized, but all of these units have a definite part to play in the defence of the island. Then, of course, there are the Ceylon Army Service Corps and the Ceylon Medical Corps, which perform their usual duties.

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I WOULD like to mention what occurred in July last when it was expected that hostilities would break out, or were on the verge of breaking out. With the small number of Europeans we have it was almost certain that the majority of them would be called up. We did not know whether it would be necessary for the troops mobilized—I am speaking of European troops now—to be sent overseas. Most of the European troops referred to were in the planting communities up country, which meant they had families or dependents resident in Ceylon, so the problem was even more serious as it was necessary to find housing facilities for the families of the planters in the event of these men having to go overseas. So on July 4th a man-power committee was formed in Colombo, consisting of the Deputy Chief Secretary, Commandant of the Ceylon Defence Forces and other prominent officers of the government and business circles in Ceylon and all European firms employing Europeans, which took into consideration the many,

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many tea estates up country. They were all circularized to find out what European man-power was available for active service, for part-time duty, or the number who could not devote any of their time owing to civil employment. These lists were compiled and from that, when all returns were received, we knew exactly who in our own units were available and whom we could depend upon as being instantly available in the event of hostilities. From these lists we grafted or scanned the names of those available under three headings.

On the outbreak of war instant mobilization of all units was ordered with the result that the planters left their districts, people from mercantile firms dropped their employment and joined their units, and in very short order units were more or less up to their full strength. Total mobilization continued for a period of six weeks, when partial demobilization was ordered to all units, and that is the position we are confronted with now. Nevertheless, during the period of mobilization training was intensive and most active, and a great deal of valuable information and training was obtained, whereby in any crisis that might break out these men would return to the positions which they left when partial demobilization was ordered. There is not very much more about that I can mention except that Ceylon, I believe, is well prepared to face any emergency, whether local or abroad, and I assure you that the spirit of determination to get on with it is as evident in Ceylon as it is elsewhere.

On my way to Calgary via the Far East, I was unable to travel P. & O. on account of the majority of their ships being commandeered for war service. You all know the history of the Rawalpindi. Practically all the ships with the exception of a few—the Strathavon and Strathallan and a few between England and Australia, have been commandeered for war service, and it was necessary for me to travel Italian Line, which I did from Colombo to Shanghai. Prior to my leaving Colombo, I had booked passage on the Empress of Japan, and I was told two days before that the Empress of Japan had been requisitioned, so I had to make what arrangements I could, and came out N.Y.K. Line. It was an unusual experience to be on board a neutral ship, such as the Italian Line and the Japanese Line. The first port of call was Singapore. There was not much indication of war going on there. Navy ships were in the harbour and scouting around and it was very apparent intensive protective measures had been taken. In the entrance to the harbour our ship was boarded by naval officers and they brought it into Singapore through the mine fields; everything was most businesslike and a pleasure to watch. From Singapore we went on to Manila, and there was no indication of war in that vicinity, which you can understand. Hong Kong is a duplication of Singapore. The approach to Hong Kong was guarded with nets and every protective measure possible placed there, and once again you had that great feeling of security knowing this was a British possession although you were on a neutral ship, nothing being left to chance to see that you got to your destination. All the way through Japan the attitude seemed to be worried and sullen, an attitude

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displayed not only by the individual but also by the shopkeepers and they seemed to be overburdened with a spirit of hopelessness and all that very marvellous courtesy and goodwill, that prominent trait of the Japanese, had disappeared. I talked to several Europeans, and two or three Calgarians whom I knew had been in the East, and they did not know what the outcome was going to be.

We were very disappointed in the attitude displayed by the military, who are very much in evidence and you cannot go anywhere unless the military authorities permit you to do so, and the method of permitting is not at all courteous.

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SO, in brief, the impression I would leave with you, from my travels coming through, and from the sojourn I had in Ceylon and in India, is that, although you do not hear very much about it as we do down here about anything going on in another part of the Dominion, there is that grim and stolid determination expressed everywhere to see this thing through to a finish.

And, in conclusion, I have had that great privilege of seeing the Navy at work and at play. And when I mention about the security of Ceylon, I mean that also stands for the security of Canada and any other of our British colonies bordering the sea, and it is a great relief to us in Ceylon to know that the Navy is there and to see it at work wherever we go.

In India, just before I left, I was staying with a great friend of ours, Dick Shilling, who is a Naval Intelligence Officer in Bombay, and I was only there for three days. He received a call at his flat at four o'clock in the morning, tore over to his office and came back about eight, and said there was a rumor of a raider being reported somewhere in the south and proper attention had been given to it. That afternoon he said: "I must be away." It was 2.30 in the afternoon. He said: "I am going down to Goa." Knowing India I knew that Goa was 550 miles from Bombay. "How are you going?" I asked. He replied, "I am going to fly down and I will meet you at the Yacht Club at 5.30 this afternoon." He said there were nine interned German ships in Goa and he was going down to see if they were still there and take pictures of them. Of course, they were still there, because no one would venture out into those waters, particularly interned ships. He went down in one of our latest machines, a big bomber, and he kept his appointment at 5.30. He took his photographs and according to the log of that plane he had covered 1,150 miles in three hours from 2.30 until 5.30, with one of our biggest bombers at cruising speed, reached the objective, between 1,000 and 1,150 miles away, and carried out the work within three hours. That is the form of protection available in the remote corners of India.

## The Minor Horrors of War

*By Lt.-Col. E. H. Strickland*

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THERE can be little doubt but that insects have played a far more significant part in the destiny of nations than most of us realize. Apart from their direct effect on the conduct of wars, their peacetime activities have so strengthened and weakened dynasties that they have, time and again, proved to be a most important factor in the rise and fall of empires.

Much of the early tradition which has been handed down to us regarding the continual strife between various races of mankind is wrapped around the fortunes of the Israelites in their struggles for independence. As everyone knows, three of the plagues of Egypt, which assisted them in their first quest for freedom, were insects—lice, locusts and flies. These, we must admit, are rather more in the realm of tradition than they are in that of fact, but it is of some interest to record that the Egyptian locust is an American insect. Long before the days of Exodus its ancestors flew across the Atlantic from Brazil to Africa. They thus constitute the first American Expeditionary Force of which we have any record. As Canadians, we are carrying on the tradition of American Expeditionary Forces in their age-long fight against oppression.

Somewhat later in their wanderings in search of a home, the Jews, we are told, were sustained with manna. This is the product of a scale insect which still is an important article of diet in Syria. Despite the astonishing assistance they were accorded by Jehovah on more than one occasion, the Jews appear to have lived in a state of constant warfare with their neighbours. Even after they were established in Palestine, on their own showing they appear to have been a constant source of irritation to everyone else in their vicinity. Sennacharib, the Assyrian prototype of Hitler, decided to make a spectacular clean-up of the entire race. He besieged the bulk of the tribes and proceeded to starve them into surrender. Things looked rather hopeless for the unfortunate Jews till, as the Bible tells us, "The Lord sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty men of valour, and the leaders and the captains in the camp of the King of Assyria. So he returned with shame of face to his own land." Ethnologists have located the sites of Sennacharib's camps and there is little doubt but that the "Angels of the Lord" which slew his hosts, thereby reinstating the Jews as a factor in the troubled history of the world, were extremely numerous. Unfortunately for Sennacharib, he elected to camp in a notorious breeding ground of malarial mosquitoes, whose progeny continue to operate as "Angels of the Lord" in



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destroying anyone who has the temerity to encamp on their preserves.

It would be hard to say to what extent the mosquitoes of Sen-nacharib's day are still affecting the sorry state of Europe.

\* \* \*

I KNOW of one historical case, only, in which insects have been purposely employed in warfare, despite the fact that, over a year ago, there were dark hints that they constituted one of Hitler's numerous secret weapons. It is true that David called upon the Lord to send his bees about the heads of his enemies. He apparently realized their possibilities, though he could see no way of taking advantage of them without invoking supernatural aid.

The citizens of Talmay, in Portugal, exercised a little more self-help in this direction, early in the 17th century. They were, at the time, besieged within the confines of their walled town. One night they placed all of the beehives which the town possessed on the city walls and, in the morning, toppled them over, after having lighted fires immediately behind them in order to direct the bees in the way they should go. The bees quickly accomplished what they had failed to do for themselves in forcing the enemy to run for cover.

During the last war, in Tanganyika, an artillery duel preceded what was to have been an infantry engagement. But several of the shells fell short and landed among some trees in which innumerable wild bees were nesting. With strict impartiality the bees swooped down on attackers and defenders alike and the engagement had to be postponed.

There can be little doubt but that, in every war, insects and their relatives have assumed a greater or lesser rôle in determining the outcome of campaigns, and that they will continue so to do is no less certain. Much time and endeavour is expended upon the problem of minimizing the serious consequences which are bound to arise should their menace to the welfare of the troops be neglected. The menace

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does not apply only to the health of the soldiers in the field, but even to the entire food supply of the warring nations.

Certain insect parasites of man are always given unusual opportunities to increase in numbers when men are living under the crowded conditions which are imposed by warfare. Unfortunately, certain members of every society are very unsanitary in their habits. Even here in Alberta I have only to indicate to the health authorities that I desire some living body lice for class-room purposes in order to receive a supply within the next few days.

The louse is no respecter of persons. It is only too ready to change its feeding grounds whenever opportunity offers. After all, it is only within the last 200 years or so that lice have ceased to be regarded as a normal complement of the population in every walk of life. It is not so long ago that a duchess stated, I presume from personal experience, that certain lice are vicious biters while others seem to be more inclined to tickle and play. Neither is it so many years since the aldermen of a certain European city chose their mayor by seating themselves around a circular table on which all of their beards were resting. A louse was placed in the exact centre of the table and the beard into which it disappeared was that of the mayor-elect.

Even to this day it is claimed that there is a superstition among widely scattered European peasants to the effect that the presence of lice about their person assures their own reproductive capabilities. Until such people have been married for a number of years, and the potency of their vermin has been proved, they do not dare to take any steps leading to the reduction of their numbers.

\* \* \*

THE older members of this Institute, I fear, have all been familiar with lice, so I need not say much about them from the point of view of a one-time soldier. As an entomologist, however, I may be able to tell you something about them of passing interest.

A few years ago a zealous seeker after truth obtained permission from the directors of a number of museums to comb the hair of Egyptian and of Aztec mummies for parasites. He obtained numerous 2-3,000 year-old lice from both sources. In those days African and American lice differed from each other. Modern lice are all hybrids of the two strains, so I suppose we must admit that they are truly international.

Lice, unlike some other parasites, are very particular as to the hosts on which they will feed. Nearly all species of animals have their own specific lice, which can feed only on them or on their very close relatives. The horse louse, for example, cannot transfer to cattle because these hosts are not sufficiently closely related. It can, however, live quite satisfactorily on donkeys and, naturally, on that animal so

aptly described as having no pride in ancestry or hope of posterity—the army mule.

Three species of lice live on man and monkeys indiscriminately. You may draw what conclusions you will as to man's relation with monkeys from this fact. There is a theory which, it must be admitted, is not altogether illogical, to the effect that the comparatively hairless condition of man is, largely, if not entirely, due to lice and other body parasites. When our distant, but hairy, ancestors forsook a life in the open and became cave dwellers, their various body parasites assumed an unprecedented importance. The more hairy the individual, the more probable was his early demise from the effects of them. Thus, natural selection gradually weeded out for survival those strains of the sub-human in which a hirsute covering for the body was almost entirely suppressed.

Of the three species of lice which attack man, the body louse is the one which is the chief bane of the soldier on active service. Head lice have always been the particular adjunct of the young. If anything, the soldier is less exposed to infestation with these than is the civilian. It is, furthermore, his own business if he becomes infested with crab lice. He can hardly attribute any discomfort he may suffer from these to strictly military duties.

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In the case of the body louse the situation is very different. No soldier on active service can expect to avoid for long exposure to infestation with this noisome adjunct of army life the world over.

\* \* \*

**I**T is a matter of some interest, and importance, that our body temperature is about three degrees too warm to afford ideal living quarters for body lice. It is because of this that they inhabit the clothing, firmly attached to which they lay their eggs, and to which they anchor themselves with their legs. They stretch their heads towards the skin only when they require a meal of blood. This explains why it is that, in removing infested clothing, practically all of the lice and their eggs will be removed with it.

Distressing as is the irritation caused by lice in their legitimate enterprise of obtaining frequent meals of blood, the results of their feeding may have far more serious consequences if they happen to be infected with the organisms which produce typhus or trench fever. Both diseases are very similar, and are closely related to the tick-borne Rocky Mountain spotted fever which is, at present, giving much concern to the health authorities of Alberta. All are caused by ultra-microscopic organisms which have about the same relative size to bacteria which dogs have to horses. Typhus, like plague, is essentially a rat disease. It is disseminated from rat to rat by their lice. Rat lice, however, can never transfer to man. Unfortunately, rats, in addition to their lice, are frequently infested with fleas. These find man a perfectly satisfactory substitute for rats as an article of diet. When rats have contracted typhus through the medium of their lice, any fleas which may be feeding on them become infective and, if they transfer to man for a meal or two, he is in danger of contracting the rat disease of typhus. Should he be unfortunate enough to do so, all of the lice about his person quickly contract the disease and, as we already know, these lice have the unfortunate habit of transferring frequently from one soldier to another.



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Strangely enough, once the typhus-producing organism has entered a body louse it has no natural way of escaping. It is only when the victim crushes the infected louse and rubs its contents into the feeding puncture, which he probably is scratching, or into some other opening in his body, that he contracts typhus. In consequence, the exceedingly impolite practice of "cracking" lice with the teeth is strongly to be deprecated.

\* \* \*

**T**HERE is little that the soldier in dugouts and billets can do to avoid infestation with lice. By turning his underclothing inside out as often as possible he can make the little beggars work for their living. All are normally on the inside of it and, after it has been turned, they take some time to find their way in again. During this period the sufferer will experience a measure of temporary relief.

During the last war a canvas belt stuffed with a powder of some kind was procurable in London. I was given one by an aunt with a realistic outlook on life, and we both hoped for the best. But I was lucky. I never had to wear it. For some reason, possibly because they did not recognize me as human, lice refused to accept me as an article of steady diet. So I gave my belt to a chronic sufferer who told me that it greatly reduced the intensity of subsequent attacks. I do not know what the belt contained, but suspect that it was, in part, sulphur, which many people claim is a real help.

Of course, frequent changes of underwear, which should be washed in water as near the boiling point as is possible, is the best method for holding down louse infestations, but the practice of wearing silk underwear next to the skin, whatever woolies may be worn over it, does give considerable relief in many cases. The lice attach their eggs firmly to strands of wool or cotton but they tend to avoid silk for this purpose, and to seek someone who does not wear a silken barrier between the place where they must obtain their food and that in which they desire to raise a family.

\* \* \*

**B**EDBUGS are seldom as prevalent a pest of the soldier as are lice. This, probably, is due to the fact he does not indulge very regularly in the luxury of a bed in which to sleep. The tendency of bugs is to inhabit places rather than persons. They select their own living quarters in a room and content themselves with taking a meal or two from anyone who comes there to sleep. After each meal they retire to their favourite crack in the wall or bedstead. Nomadic tribes, the world over, are remarkably free from bedbugs. It is only when man settles down to inhabiting the same building regularly that these creatures have an opportunity to flourish.

Neither have fleas assumed the prominent place in the life of the soldier which might have been expected from their habits. Unlike lice, fleas, even though they normally breed at the expense of certain animals, are usually quite prepared to change their diet if their favourite animal does not happen to be available. Insofar as man is concerned, the most frequent visitor from which he suffers is the rat flea. We in Alberta are most fortunate in that. For reasons not understood the European rat flea apparently cannot live in our province. We are thus spared the occasional bites from fleas which are such a common occurrence in other parts of the world.

Rats suffer from a far more dreaded human disease than typhus, to which I have already referred, and one which has, from time to time, been transferred to man with infinitely more disastrous results. I refer, of course, to plague. During the past hundred years or so plague has been so effectively suppressed in Europe that there is little likelihood that it will again make its appearance in armies fighting there. It should be noted, however, that it is plague itself which has decreased in virulence as a human disease. Why this should be so no one knows. Though man has been able to take precautions against its rapid dissemination, he cannot claim that our freedom from plague is altogether attributable to his own efforts. It might reassert itself as a most potent factor in determining the outcome of the present struggle.

\* \* \*

## A. E. YEATMAN

### Military Tailor

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ONE other parasite, however, finds among soldiers in camp or barracks ideal opportunities for making its presence felt. This is the itch or mange mite; a microscopic beast which can cause more irritation to the square inch than a host of lice or fleas. So common has itch been in armies in the past that it was for long considered to be caused by poor food. This is rather a nasty reflection on the traditions of the quartermaster service. I believe it is admitted, even among the strictest disciplinarians, that a man who suffers from itch simply cannot stand still for many minutes at a time. I personally have heard the command, "Anyone who has itch take one pace forward and scratch now; the inspecting officer will be on the parade ground in three minutes." The mites burrow just under the skin, making long, tortuous tunnels. The females lay eggs frequently as they travel. Some of their family start off on new lateral burrows of their own, while others, imbued with a more independent spirit, leave the parent burrow and work their way to the outside of the clothing in search of pastures new. Itch is horribly contagious, because the merest brush from the tunic sleeve of an infested person is all that is necessary to allow some of these venturesome young mites to transfer their allegiance. Fortunately, all mites are very susceptible to sulphur and, if taken in time, an incipient infestation is quickly eradicated.

I think that I have covered the list of insects which are more likely to attack the soldier than the civilian and for the control of which military authorities must exert the greatest efforts if they are going to maintain a high standard of morale among the troops.

There is one other, however, in favour of which much more can be said than to its detriment. I refer to the blowfly, which is a disgusting creature in more ways than one. As everyone knows, a dead animal or human body, which is left exposed during the summer, becomes heavily infested with maggots, the larvae of the common blowfly. I need not enlarge upon the opportunities which war inevitably offers for an increase in blowfly populations. Their maggots are extraordinary creatures. Quite literally, they have no heads and are, therefore, unable to eat anything. How then do they feed? Each produces large quantities of a highly digestive saliva, which is poured out of the front end of the body. This rapidly digests and liquifies all dead flesh with which it comes in contact. The highly nutritious soup which is thus formed is sucked up by the maggots as required. In this manner the flesh of carcasses is rapidly dissolved away when many maggots are present in it.

\* \* \*

WHEREVER there is a wound on the body there will always be some dead tissue and this may attract the flies for egg-laying. As a result, such wounds soon become infested with maggots. Many army surgeons have commented on the fact that wounds of casualties which had become maggot infested appeared to heal very satisfactorily and that they rarely became infected with the dread organisms of gas gangrene. It was only during the last war, however, that an American medical officer, attached to a French unit, found

himself wondering whether the wounds healed so rapidly, and without complications, because of the presence of the maggots, and not in spite of them.

After the war, Dr. Baer experimented with his idea and very soon convinced himself that it actually was the maggots which produced these favourable results. He established a clinic in which he treated deep-seated bone diseases with maggots. In many cases he obtained complete cures where, but for this novel method of treatment, the only known remedy would have been to amputate the diseased limb. Unfortunately, or otherwise in the long run, Baer was not at all particular where he obtained his living maggots before he introduced them into patients. In two instances he accidentally introduced with them the fatal bacteria of tetanus. He was arrested for manslaughter. The trial necessitated a thorough investigation into the methods he had employed and the results which he had obtained. The outcome of this way that the whole world was soon aware of the value of "maggot therapy" which, up to that time, had been employed by Baer alone. Today there are fly farms all over the world in which maggots are reared under sufficiently sterile conditions to assure that, when they are placed in wounds, there is no danger of introducing harmful organisms with them.

I should imagine that huge fly farms have already been established for the treatment of wounds in the present war. In passing, I can assure you that blowfly maggots have been employed on several occasions in Alberta with excellent results. They have been brought here by aeroplane from as far away as New York.

The saliva of the maggots employed cannot digest living flesh. It simply dissolves every trace of dead and diseased tissue, thus exposing the causative organisms. At the same time, the faeces of the maggots contains substances which kill many forms of bacteria and, in addition, stimulate a rapid growth of healthy tissue to repair the damage which has been done. So, disgusting as it may appear for a doctor to pour a tablespoonful of squirming maggots into an open

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wound, they will often perform a far more delicate operation than he could manage, however skilful he might be, with his scapel.

The number of Canadian "Amps" attributable to the last war would have been greatly reduced had maggot treatment of wounds been understood at that time.

\* \* \*

THE ubiquitous housefly has always taken a fearful toll of human life in earlier wars. Possibly the Spanish-American war was the last of which it can truthfully be said that flies killed more soldiers than did bullets. This probably was true of all earlier wars. The housefly, however, is no longer the menace to the soldier which it has been in the past. The reason for this is two-fold. In the first place the menace is understood and steps have been taken to overcome it. Secondly, much as old-time cavalymen may regret it, the horse has well-nigh given place to the mechanically propelled vehicle in modern wars. Perhaps the fundamental effect this has had on the housefly menace to soldiers is best exemplified by a paraphrase of the old story of the country mouse and the town mouse, though in this story the actors are sparrows.

Two sparrows were raised in the same nest on a farmyard. As fledglings they discussed the lives they would live as soon as they could fly. One decided to stay in the country, where his parents had lived, but the other was determined to revel in the delights of a city life. A few weeks after they had said farewell on the edge of the nest the plump and well-fed country sparrow decided to visit his city-dwelling brother. He was shocked to find a forlorn, half-starved wreck. "Look at that street," he said. "Wonderful animals keep passing and passing along it all day; each as it goes by me says 'poop, poop, poop', but you **can't** live on promises."

The same tragedy applies to the housefly, for horse manure is still the best place where it can raise a family. In the last war, when Cavalry was Cavalry, the problem of reducing the housefly population around camps received earnest consideration, and it was a Canadian who led the way in achieving this object. Though fly maggots breed in manure piles, there is a relatively small area in them in which they can live. The temperature of the manure which surrounds them must not exceed 30° C. In a loosely packed pile much of its volume may be below this temperature, but, if it be well packed, the nearer to the surface will the critical temperature of 30° be reached. If the pile be large, it is not difficult to attain it to within two inches of the surface and thus confine the fly maggots to a very thin layer. But in hot, dry weather this superficial layer soon becomes too dry for them and they perish even there.

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**A**TTEMPTS to prove the value of this simple method of reducing the housefly menace were first effected at Camp Hughes, in Manitoba. Delinquents were provided with shovels and were marched to the manure piles. There, under the watchful eye of a sergeant, for their misdeeds, they dealt hefty blows with the flat of their shovels to the reeking piles of manure for one-hour stretches. It would seem to me that this should be developed into a drill movement and then be incorporated into a Manual of Hygiene in order that this might meet with the requirements of K.R. (Can.) to the effect that punishment drill must have an educational value.

Thanks to their unwilling efforts, Camp Hughes became a shining example of a fly-free camp. The practice was adopted elsewhere, both in Canada and in England, but it never appeared to catch on among the inhabitants of any French village in which I was billeted.

The real menace of the housefly is probably too well-known to need much comment. It arises from their horribly diverse views as to what constitute choice articles of diet. Need I enlarge upon the fact that, in the Spanish-American war, to which I have already alluded as having awakened the world to the menace of the housefly, latrines were treated with lime. The practice had to be discontinued because the soldiers complained bitterly that this resulted in their always being able to taste lime in their food.

By their peculiar manner of feeding, houseflies are forced to leave a little of their last meal on the next one they are about to eat. When a fly settles on the lunch you are about to eat, you can pray that its last resting-place was in an ice-cream parlour; but it is a ten to one chance that your prayer has not been answered.

Naturally, the greatest danger arising from the activities of houseflies is in the dissemination of intestinal diseases. Of these, typhoid is the commonest. This must not be confused with the louse-borne typhus which, as we have already seen, is a very different thing.

In connection with the soldier's food, or even with that of the entire nation which is at war, insects and their relatives have assumed a role of major importance.

In the last war, as shipping routes through the Mediterranean became more and more hazardous, thousands of tons of wheat piled up in sacks on the quays of Australian ports. At that time there were no elevators in Australia, neither were there sufficient warehouses in which the wheat could be stored. It was decided, after this wheat had stood for months in the open, to ship it to England across the country of our then ally, the United States. Heavily laden boats crossed the Pacific to San Francisco. There the authorities absolutely refused to allow it to be landed. During its lengthy sojourn on the quays of Australia, it had become heavily infested with grain weevils. Over ten percent had already been consumed and the cargoes swarmed with active

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weevils. The States can hardly be blamed for refusing to scatter these right across the country as their trains carried the infested wheat from coast to coast.

Finally, this wheat was brought to Vancouver. Here every boatload was fumigated and was then taken to the Government elevator, where powerful fanning mills blew between twenty and thirty percent of the grain, with its destructive weevils, into the ocean. This was a serious loss, but only then could what remained be shipped, with comparative safety, across the prairies for trans-shipment to England. Australia learned her lesson from her experiences in the last war and today she has vast concrete elevators modelled along the lines of those which are familiar to all Canadians.

These, together with other serious losses which were occasioned by insect activities, resulted in the adoption of the most stringent precautions for safeguarding the food reserves of the Empire from insect depredations.

Admittedly, entomological problems may be of minor importance in the all-essential task of winning the present conflict, but it is only by paying attention to a multitude of minor details that success can be assured in such an Empire-wide undertaking as a modern war.



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## Some Stories of the Navy

*By Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.*

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I HAD not the wildest notion I was going to address all the talent of the Army. I had a kind of vague idea that I was to talk to a lot of old pensioners and not the officers of the past, present and future armies. I do not think I am prepared to break out, as your chairman has suggested, and tell you all about the British Navy, as I believe the Local Council of Education will be urgently trying to get twenty-five cents out of you tomorrow night. I do not know whether it is worth twenty-five cents. I very much doubt it.

I suppose as I am here you would like me to tell you a little about what the war is doing and what people think about the war over there. I think the war, taking it generally, is going pretty well. As you know, we are in a greater state of preparedness than we were when we launched into the last war. We were building up most of our naval functions. At any rate they got into service from the very opening of hostilities. By that we were able to curtail a considerable amount of trade and commerce which was bound for German ports, and I suppose we have managed to gather up between ourselves and the French something like very little short of one million tons of the things they wanted. That may not sound a very great deal to talk about compared to Great Britain, who has a free market throughout the world, but, as you know, Germany has not brought much in from outside for a considerable time, except the things they wanted desperately.

Well, if you take about one million tons of the things that people want desperately it is obvious that it must disorganize their national life to a certain extent. I think they have a sort of idea they are going to make it up in a round about way through that agreement with Russia, but that, I think, is definitely verging on the side of optimism. I expect all of you who have been through several crises and that sort of thing in the state of the Russian communication systems in general, know what the Russians have a surplus of; they have a surplus of wheat, although there are materially immense areas in that great country where the people are starving even now. Then there is also a surplus of oil, but their oil output is decreasing year by year owing to neglect, mismanagement, and so on. Even then this question of oil they are going to give is the very foundation of modern warfare. How are they going to get it from Russia? How are they going to get it from Rumania? And there is a great deal of oil destined for Germany.

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There is no good "thinking." You cannot think of oil in terms of twenty miles to the gallon, and I do not know if you know the amount of oil that it is anticipated Great Britain will require for a year at war-time. It is anything between fifteen and eighteen million tons. If you can conceive that amount of oil. Do you know what that means? That means that on an average all the year four 10,000-ton tankers have to arrive safely in our ports for an average of 365 days in the year, and even this does not make up the required amount. Well, if you think you are going to get that amount of oil by carrying half a dozen barrels on a train or carrying it down the Danube in a few miserable lighters—it is quite impossible.

\* \* \*

THE Germans are effecting what economies they can. They do not use their mercantile fleet and they do not use their high seas fleet—they are making some saving that way. I am quite sure I will be better informed tomorrow after I visit Turner Valley. I do not know how much crude oil is required to produce a ton of aviation spirit, and I do not know if anyone here can tell me. I shall not be able to be here tomorrow night to tell you the results of my investigation. That is something I have always wanted to know. That, as you can see, is going to be one of the great difficulties Germany will incur in the course of this war. Oil is probably the most vital factor in modern warfare, not only for Germany, but for all countries, and also for ourselves.

In addition to these things we have seized, of course, we have also stopped their buying, because people will not complete orders they know will not be delivered and paid for; and in addition to the things we have actually seized, potentially we have cut off to a large extent other commerce, and this must very gravely affect Germany.

With regard to ourselves, I think our supplies seem to be coming in so normally that it does not matter. I was told this afternoon, and it rather astonished me to think that some people were disturbed here,

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when they saw reports of the number of ships that had been sunk by the Germans. So far as I know, the total amount sunk is approximately 700,000 tons, or something in that nature. At any rate the net reduction in the first five months of the war was, I think, 700,000 tons, which is to all intents and purposes nothing. Our total tonnage is something like 23,000,000 tons, so you can see that a reduction of that sort does not affect the question one way or the other. We were making up our losses from the moment war broke out; our shipyards are the scene of an immense development. The navy does not want so much big building, but they want the smaller craft, and this has left immense amount of yards quite free for the building of merchant ships. We are not concentrating on turning out a standard type of merchant ship; they are easily produced, more or less in series, and more and more will be turned out as time goes on.

Generally the war at sea, I think, is going quite satisfactorily. At any rate we are more than delighted with our successes against the submarines, very far exceeding anything that even the most optimistic of us ever anticipated. The Navy has the situation very well in hand and we have destroyed a tremendous number of these things. We have, which is more important, cut off the supply of these trained submarine crews, who are very, very essential for all that sort of work. Germany has no trained reserves of any sort for submarine work, which is a very great handicap in the course of this war, and even if she has no lack of submarines the crew requires a high standard of mechanical education in the first place. That is why they want to get home all those merchant shipmen, fellows trained in Diesel engines. A successful, well trained submarine captain is a very valuable man, but most of them are now at the bottom of the sea or prisoners of war in Great Britain. The actual torpedoing of our ships from submarines has dropped very low and they are now concentrating on the destruction of neutral merchant ships who are not in a position to offer any resistance.

YOU may want to know why the necessity of rationing when we have got all of these ships that could flood England with butter, bacon or all of these rationable articles. But it is not a question of food. We do not want to run ships unless they are absolutely necessary; that is the economic question—and from the economic side is the real danger in this war. You know we have got nothing like the reserves of credit we had in the last war, and we are spending immense sums already, and we were spending tremendous sums before the war broke out, and of course there is a limit to all these things. This rationing, I think, is very largely done, for one thing, to cut down the expenses of the people. We all know we have got to reduce our standard of living in England, and I am afraid it will come to you all. I think everybody in the world has got to realize that everybody's standard of living is going to be very materially affected by this; everybody in England realizes this, and

there will be more or less a greatly changed standard of living than we have had. It will be more of a struggle, I am sure, for us older people, but the young have always the future in front of them and they are more able to buck it out.

Another essential thing, of course, is the saving of exchange. We are buying an immense amount of stuff in Canada now, and we have to buy with Canadian—we cannot pay in English pounds—and I do think every single solitary soul in Canada ought to say to the others: "Cannot we do something to overcome this immense difference in the balance of trade." I think you should buy everything you can from England. It is the duty of the Dominions to help the Mother Country. We do not ask for anything else. We are ready to export anything anybody likes. We have the tools and the men and we are trying to develop our export trade in every way. In addressing meetings in Canada, I told them there should be no American cars sold in Canada, but they should buy British cars, which are better and cheaper. What if there are any little defects and we have not a heating arrangement in our cars like the American cars have? There is nothing the big manufacturers over there cannot do in half an hour. I do think all of you can help in that way in this

## *The Roots of Empire*

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country by only buying from the United States things you cannot get from England. It will not cost any more, and by that you will be helping the Mother Country immensely. This economic question is comparatively serious.

\* \* \*

GERMANY had a great air superiority over us at the beginning of the war but one of the advantages of our being so slow is that all our machines were new, and by the time the war actually started the German machines, a very large proportion of them, were obsolescent. A very important point to remember is that it is not the number of aeroplanes, ships and things like that, but it is the quality of the ships and aeroplanes which counts, and so far as I can see the fellows have got their tails very much up and they think their machines are just as good, or better, and they are carrying out most excellent work. In addition to that, if you wipe out Essen or any of these, such as the the Skoda Works, they are finished and done forever without any possibility of opening other similar works. If they bomb Newcastle or Birmingham, or even if they bomb half the towns in England, we have still the resources of Canada at our back and the United States with their huge factories. It may take a little longer to get materials from there but they will eventually arrive.

Hitler avoided bringing his air force into a large scale war for a long time and as a last desperate resort had to take the offensive. From the moment he declared war was the day he should have begun the air offensive and done his bombing then and not waited until now when we consider our position is quite satisfactory.

\* \* \*

LOOKING on the military side of the war, I suppose you think it is impertinence offering any suggestions, but I am merely doing so as a student of foreign affairs. Everybody has to consider these various possibilities as to the way the official war is going. I feel we are going to have an advance, but where is it going to be and what is it going to be?

One elementary fact I want to put before you before I go any further. There are a great many people in Great Britain—I think in most countries of the world—who think if you hang on long enough you will find the Germans and Russians will be going at each other. They think it would be wonderful. I don't want to fight with the Germans against the Russians. I am damned if I will. You won't get any solution that way. We have to make up our minds that we have to fight the Russians and the Germans, and as far as I can see a military alliance between Germany and Russia is not going to be bad; I think there are many weaknesses that might become real sources of strength to us, giving us so many possible objectives.



What are the other alternatives? The other alternatives are: an attack through Belgium, through Holland, or through Holland and Belgium. All these neutral countries, every neutral country, that Germany brings into the war by invading them, England is on their side. You must remember Germany gets a great deal of her supplies through Holland and Belgium at the present time. We do not try to cut them off completely, they have to have a certain quota, and a proportion of their war trade comes through Holland and Belgium which is of vital importance to Germany. The Dutch have no experience of modern warfare, but everybody who has read history knows what doughty fighters they are.

The argument Mr. Duff Cooper brought before the House was that Germany would be able to get submarine and air bases for attacks on England. Air bases, yes possibly; but submarine bases no. What does it matter if a submarine has twenty-four hours steaming away from its base before it reaches its area of operations or if it has only a few hours? As far as submarine bases are concerned you can wash that out.

As to air bases, it brings these air bases under the direct influence of our aircraft the closer they are located to England.

Next we come to Switzerland. I do not think anybody would like to attack or make a frontal attack on that rugged terrain. The Swiss are

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highly trained, highly finished marksmen and would exact quite a toll. It is also the home of the League of Nations and it would raise such a storm throughout the world. People prize their winter sports all over the world. At any rate there is no doubt they would have the whole world against them if they invaded Switzerland.

I look to Southeast Europe, which seems to me to be the possible theatre of future operations. They are less anxious to start anything there, I suppose, on account of the very considerable force which, as you know, we have concentrated in the Near East. The attitude of Turkey is very important. The Turks have an unfortunate liking for the Russians, and I seem to think we shall have to get the Russians to carry out some aggressive action against the Turks and get the war properly launched down there.

Rumania is the most troublesome country at present in that corner of the world. The Rumanians, as you know, through the efforts of Queen Marie, came in on the side of the Allies in the last war. There is no authentic case, nor do I know of any Rumanian firing a shot during the last war in the defence of their country. They promptly surrendered and cost us a fearful lot of bother and nuisance down there. As a result they were given territory almost four times as much as they required, territory to which they have not the faintest ethical claim of any sort. They got the whole of Transylvania, filched bodily from the wretched Hungarians and filled with Hungarian minorities. They also got Bessarabia, which was taken away from Russia. In the past the inhabitants of Bessarabia were mainly engaged in the raising and driving of horses. They do not call them Mujicks, but anyway these fellows all got on their spare horses and when the Rumanians took over the country left hurriedly--most of these fellows are eunuchs. The principal industry of Bessarabia is the production of Arabian horses and eunuchs, and these wonderful drivers come from there. So Rumania is the trouble-maker there. Once those fellows get anything they do not want to give up any of the territory and that is the complication down there. If we do go to war down there we will stop the oil traffic in about half an hour and capture all of the Russian oil wells and cut off their supply, even if the Turks do not come in but will allow us to pass up the Dardenelles. Whether they will or not I do not know.

If there is a combination of Germany and Russia it seems to me that some of you fellows with all your skiing and that sort of thing should be sent to Murmansk. There is an immense accumulation of German merchant ships there, and that is the only way we can give relief to Finland, and I do not see any difficulty in carrying out this operation up there. Even if we do not go to war with Russia we can say we have come to the assistance of the wretched inhabitants of Murmansk even as we have given assistance to the Finns, or something like that. That is the only way we can render assistance to the Finns. I hope in the earliest days of spring, even

though Murmansk is an open, ice-free port, one likes to have a little spring in the air and all that sort of thing at the start of the campaign, so that the troops can settle down comfortably and get used to the hardships of winter before they actually come. That seems to me to be the normal sort of way war ought to be developed. This is not going to be a sit down war and it is not going to be an easy war. We have all to make up our minds to that. I am not a military authority, but I do not think they want any more troops in England at the present moment. You want to train them all you can in Canada and have the troops trained and ready to send them off at a moment's notice, to send them to any theatre of war where they will be required. If troops already here get into shape and in an advanced state of training and a high state of efficiency they are ready to go off at any moment.

I do not believe we can get along without help from everybody. We want everything everybody can give to us—it is our duty, so do not think I am ungrateful. Canada has not come into this war to help Great Britain; Canada has come into this war because it is Canada's war, England's war, France's war, and a war of all the Dominions. We need the co-operation and assistance of the Dominions and the other countries in order to obtain a complete and final victory that will last forever. No war has ever been fought that everybody was so much at one regarding the merits of our cause. This is really a crusade, just as much as when Peter the Hermit was going about raising the fiery cross all over Europe because the holy places were being held by the infidels. This is a crusade between right and wrong, between God and anti-God—the Germans and Russians are definitely anti-God. We have been brought up on a religious foundation and it is our own fault if we didn't make use of it; brought up to believe in God, and I think we have been brought up to feel that when the time comes we have to strike a blow for God and religion, and for all that is right and good in the world in order that these wretched little nations can sit down without fear that because they have a nice little cake some big fellow is going to walk in and take it without an excuse of any sort, kind or description.

We want everybody in the world to sit down and enjoy what they have got, worship what gods they like and live what sort of life they like in their own countries without fear.

Let us finish this. Let us make a good job of it. Let us make something of it this time. Let us get our victory which is absolutely assured if everybody in the country, everybody in the Empire, everybody in the Commonwealth of Nations, everybody who believes in good in this world, if they will all do their bit and strike their blow.



## Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1940.

*(From The Calgary Herald, April 10, 1940)*

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**N**O finer heart beats anywhere than beats in the breast of the Canadian."

That is the message which members of the Alberta Military Institute at their annual Vimy dinner in the Palliser Hotel Tuesday night heard the speaker of the evening, Bernard O. Schonegevel, J.P., South African political leader, say he would take with him to England.

They heard the message. But they heard too from the lips of their distinguished guest a grave warning . . . a warning in regard to the present struggle. "The surgeon," he told them, "is ready for the operation. The patient is being brought to a state where the operation is about to be performed. Do not jog the elbow of the surgeon."

Mr. Schonegevel is in Calgary in the course of a Dominion-wide tour sponsored by the National Council of Education. For many years he was assistant to General Jan Smuts.

The speaker could understand Germany's desire to get back to the position of 1914. "But what," he remarked, "I cannot understand is that whereas Russia has never reverted from barbarism, Germany has reverted to it."

The speaker paid tribute to Britain's prime minister, Neville Chamberlain. He thought the prime minister had been infinitely more concerned with the safety of England than with his own future when

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he visited Hitler last year. In twelve months he had gained what might well prove the difference between defeat and victory, he asserted.

\* \* \*

MR. SCHONEGEVEL turned to his own South Africa and to her great public figures. First there was Krueger who, when he died, had left a message to his people. "Forget all that was bad in the past; remember only that which was good and build your future on that."

There was Hertzog who ruled over the Union for fifteen years. When he had been in office nine of these years "the writing was already on the wall," the speaker said. It was then that Jan Smuts could have snatched the plums of victory. Instead he offered his hand to Hertzog, saying: "I am willing to work under you; let us unite the people for the common good."

All went well until September 4th of last year, when Hertzog tried to lead the people up the garden path of neutrality, he continued. Now Hertzog's public career is finished. His public life is in the shade, and every day Jan Smuts is gaining strength.

General Smuts was the Boer war general who was placed in the command of the defence of London. "That man," said Mr. Schonegevel, "is today on the ship of democracy again. He will steer its course surely, for he has faith in himself."

Today we are partners in the firm of John Bull and Company and all of us are going to play our part. The getting of a position, he said, is not the test. Rather it is the holding of that position. England has justified the holding of the Empire.

\* \* \*

TRIBUTE to the fighting forces of the Dominion was paid by Brigadier C. E. Connolly, D.S.O., Officer Commanding M.D. 13 at Calgary, in his reply to the toast of "His Majesty's Forces."

In his address Brigadier Connolly expressed conviction the invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany had been carefully planned for a long period. It was claimed, he pointed out, that the entry took place because Britain had had the temerity to lay mines in Norwegian territorial waters. That, said the Brigadier, was foolish on the face of it. He could not possibly see how an expedition of the nature of an invading force could be sent from Germany in one week. (The mines were laid but a week ago). The expedition, to his mind, had been carefully thought out months ago.

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Congratulations on "the excellent work you (the Alberta Military Institute) have done in the past" and hope that "all your endeavors in the future will be blessed with the same success" were voiced by Mayor Andrew Davison, who replied to the toast to "Our Guests."

His Worship pointed out that the Alberta Military Institute was the first organization of its kind formed anywhere in Canada, and that it had been formed in Calgary. He expressed the hope the day would never come when the vital Vimy victory should be no longer observed.

Chairman for the evening was Lieut.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, President of the Alberta Military Institute. Colonel Johnston proposed to toasts to "The King" and "The Day."



  
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## The Institute Cadets

*By J. Vere Carmichael, Cadet Instructor*

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AS my connection with the Cadet Corps is since the inspection in June by Capt. L. Wyatt, G.S.O. (3), this report will be largely taken from our Camp Diary of the activities at Sylvan Lake in August, 1940.

As you are probably aware, immediately after camp we lost Cadet Capt. Malcolm Walton, C.S.M. W. Spencer, Lieut. A. Cawsey, Cadet Sgt. Bruce to the Active Service Forces. Later Lieut. G. Atkinson was lost to the Army Reserve. All of these were key members of our Cadet Corps so you will realize I had some forebodings as to how we would carry on. However, the cadets we were able to promote to their positions have taken their places admirably.

As has been the custom, a guard from the A.M.I. Cadet Corps were inspected by Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., at the Annual Vimy dinner, held at the Palliser Hotel, April 9th. We marched with our bugle band in the War Services parade, and more recently, a guard by the Cadet Corps was inspected by His Excellency the Earl of Athlone.

The following are some days taken from our Camp Diary:

*August 4—*

We departed, ninety-one strong, from the Cadet Hall at 0840 hours in three R.C.A.S.C. lorries. The convoy, under R.S.M. Blackstaffe, arrived at the camp site on Sylvan Lake at 1300 hours. Arrangements were immediately made to rent four tents from the Edmonton Sea Cadet Corps, who had just vacated the camp, and these, along with eight others which we had rented from the Western Tent and Awning Co., were quickly pitched. The camp site was then cleaned and the boys were on their first parade within the hour.

Without further ado, camp standing orders were read by Mr. Carmichael and the tents were allotted under the supervision of the various cadet N.C.O's. The first swimming parade was held at 1630 hours and was followed by the serving of supper at 2000 hours. As there was no leave granted on the first night of camp, the remainder of the evening was spent in playing games and general sports until 2130 hours, when Last Post was sounded.

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*August 5—*

Reveille was sounded at 0700 hours. Five cadets were detailed as guards for the day to be stationed at the gate of the camp, each guard doing one hour on duty and three hours off. An extra man was turned out with the guard and the neatest of the entire six was granted a pass for twelve hours. The man selected was known as the "stick man", and the choice for the first day was Cadet J. Innes. The early morning swimming parade followed, and a P.T. class, conducted by Sgt.-Major Spencer, completed the routine prior to breakfast.

After the meal a general clean-up of camp was held and continued until 1000 hours, at which time the "fall in" was sounded for a Company parade. The Company was divided into six sections and individual instruction in foot drill was given by the senior N.C.O's. The sanitary corporal then inspected the latrines and the sump pit, and the latter was found to be full. Construction of a new one was set under way immediately. The latrines were thoroughly scrubbed out and disinfected with chlorinated lime, and the mess hall received a complete scrubdown.

After a second brief swim, dinner was served in the open by the camp's two cooks, Mr. Pepper and Mr. Rundle. Following the regular one-hour rest period the entire Company was marched into town with the band playing. A swimming parade was held on the town beach and the boys returned to camp for the evening meal. After the supper, those desiring leave were paraded before the Commanding Officer to be given instructions as to conduct and length of leave. A Cadet Military Police was formed to keep order among the boys while in town. With the sounding of the "Last Post" at 2130 hours, a most successful first day at camp was brought to a close, the only real trouble encountered during the day being due to the lack of equipment for the cooks, such as stoves, brooms, brushes, etc., also a lack of proper serving utensils. At future camps it would be advisable to have more attention paid to this matter as it can cause a serious handicap for the cooks.

*August 6—*

Reveille sounded at the usual hour and found the cadets scurrying into the water for their early morning swim. The only exemptions from this parade were those cadets who were reported sick by the camp medical officer, Sergeant Low. The routine parade in P.T. was then conducted by the Sergeant-Major, and breakfast followed. From 0900 hours and 1000 hours the camp was cleaned up, and at this time Mr. Carmichael conducted an inspection of the tents, accompanied by the Orderly Officer for the day. Marks were awarded for cleanliness of tent interiors and adjacent grounds, the winning tent on this occasion being No. 6 tent under the leadership of L/Cpl. Petley. Their reward took the form of late leave for every member of the tent and resulted in keen competition from all quarters.



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The losing tents quickly lost their disappointment, however, in the opening of the canteen, an event which proved very popular at camp at all times. This canteen was operated on a "thrice-daily" basis and provided a wide assortment of candy bars and soft drinks. At the commencement of camp, each cadet turned all his spending money into a general camp fund and his personal fund was credited accordingly with the amount of his investment. The cadet was free to draw from this amount at any of the regular canteen parades, and the loss of money through carelessness was completely avoided.

Parades continued as per syllabus until dinner, and following the rest period the day's guard were paraded before the Orderly Officer as usual. The programme for the afternoon consisted of a route march and the regular afternoon swim on the camp premises. Following their supper, those who had not been granted leave for the evening occupied their time in playing games until "lights out."

### Menu for the Day

(a) Breakfast—Oatmeal with milk and sugar, scrambled eggs, bread and butter with strawberry jam.

(b) Noon meal—Roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter, rhubarb and custard, tea.

(c) Supper—Cold tea, green salad, potato salad, rice pudding and coffee.

*August 7—*

Today's programme was conducted much the same as that of Tuesday. At 1000 hours, tent inspection was carried out and tent No. 11, under the leadership of L/Cpl. Westlake, won the late leave for the day. Orderly room was held at 1015 hours under Mr. Carmichael, Lieut.

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Cawsey and Lieut. Rogers. Later, the Sergeant-Major gave a lecture on tactics and rules for the sham battle to be held in the afternoon. The defending force was under the command of Sgt. Harcourt and the attackers were led by Sgt. J. Miller. Mr. Carmichael, Lieut. Cawsey and Lieut. Rogers acted as the judges on this occasion. Unfortunately for the defenders, the heat of the day and their attempted move to out-flank the enemy proved too much for the troops and they were exposed to Bren Gun fire and annihilated.

On the return, the corps enjoyed a well-earned swimming parade, then cookhouse. "Stick Man" for the day was Private H. Hemley.

*August 8—*

Today is Thursday and regular routine has been carried out all day, with the exception of a training period devoted to wand and Indian club drill. Mayor Duffield, of Sylvan Lake, has asked us to give a display on the main town beach on Sunday, so we have been ironing out a few spots in the various drill procedures. A church parade has been arranged to the Memorial Church at 1430 hours, just prior to the display on the beach, so that the boys can march directly from there to the pier. The Sunday service is to be given by the Rev. Mr. Hart.

This evening we have planned our first camp fire and the caterer is donating 200 weiners and buns for the occasion. We have an added treat of ice cream. Private W. Parker was the "stick man" from today's guard. The entire guard was so well turned out that very minor deficiencies had to be used to eliminate. The cadets were challenged to a softball game at 1800 hours this evening by the Calgary Native Boys' Band. The visitors won the game in the last inning by a score of 5 to 4, and only after one of our number had suffered a rather painful spraining of the wrist.

The camp fire was a great success. The boys sang all the old and some of the newer songs, accompanied by Cadet Billy Payne on his piano accordion. The hot dogs, ice cream and pop then disappeared in short order and the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem. There was no town leave owing to the camp fire.

Some of the distinguished visitors to the camp during our stay were Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. P. V. Harcourt, Mr. Alex Ross, and many other parents of cadets attending camp.

*August 13—*

This morning's early swimming parade was dispensed with and Lieut. Atkinson carried on with a class in physical training. After breakfast, the balance of the cadets who had not been for a ride on the "Norrell" were taken into town by Lieut. Rogers for their turn. Those

left in camp played some brisk volley-ball. After the mid-day meal, Q.M.S. Walker balanced the canteen books, paid Mr. Pepper, and handed back the balance on hand to each cadet according to the amount due. Everyone expressed complete satisfaction with the manner in which this feature of the camp was run, and the profits which resulted were handed over to Mr. Pepper for the purchase of ten prizes at a cost of one dollar each to be awarded at the camp fire to those cadets who had shown outstanding merit at camp. More than two hundred cadets and friends were present at the camp fire and the prizes were awarded as follows. Best N.C.O. in camp—L/Cpl. M. Beringer. Best cadet in camp—J. Martin. Cleanest cadet in camp—B. Parker. Stick man of Tuesday guard—J. Innis. Best act at the camp fire—Tents 10 and 11. Best Orderly Sergeant—Sgt. I. Seymour. Best bugler—Sgt. H. Harcourt. Most willing worker—D. Grant. Best tent N.C.O.—L/Cpl. R. Petley. First in water each morning—T. Salmon. Best all-round cadet in camp—L. McDougall.

Sgt.-Major Spencer led the singing at the camp fire, assisted by the other officers. I should like at this time to pay tribute to the Cadet Officers and to the cadets themselves for their good work. Lieut. Cawsey and the Sergeant-Major were of invaluable aid to me, as were the other Cadet Officers. Q.M.S. Walker was one of the busiest men in camp in every way, and the other N.C.O's bore their share very well. It was

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regrettable that the Company Commander, Cadet Captain M. Walton, was unable to attend camp due to his work, but he did a great deal of very hard work to aid in preparing for, and seeing that the boys were sent off to a good camp. Most of the cadets gained weight at camp and received a healthy tan as well as a great deal of good instruction, and I feel that the Alberta Military Institute can feel well satisfied that the expense of giving these ninety cadets this outing was well warranted.

\* \* \*

### SUMMARY OF CADET EXPENSES — A.M.I. CADET CAMP, 1940

|                                                                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Incidentals</b> , including \$10 to M.O. and \$7 gratuity to Army                                 |          |
| Service drivers for meals. Also drugs, shovel, axe, etc.                                             | \$ 40.00 |
| Rental of 12 tents                                                                                   | 64.00    |
| Caterer (90 cadets for 10 days plus 1 lunch for trip)                                                | 605.00   |
| Trucks for return trip                                                                               | 60.00    |
|                                                                                                      | <hr/>    |
|                                                                                                      | \$769.00 |
| <b>Extra Expenses</b> (including 30 more cadets than last year at a cost of \$0.65 per head per day) |          |
| Cost of tents                                                                                        | \$195.00 |
| An increase of \$10 in cost of transport over last year's \$50                                       | 64.00    |
|                                                                                                      | 10.00    |
|                                                                                                      | <hr/>    |
|                                                                                                      | \$269.00 |
| For comparison with other years' expenses our relative cost for                                      |          |
| \$1940 camp was                                                                                      | \$500.00 |
| Camp fee collected from cadets                                                                       | 120.00   |

### INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

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Full particulars will be furnished on application to the Honorary Secretary, Alberta Military Institute, c-o Headquarters, Military District No. 13, Public Building, Calgary, Alberta.

## Back in the Army

*By Captain A. C. Ballantine, Veterans Guard of Canada (AF)*

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I DON'T want no ——ing stripes. All I want's to be a ——ing good soldier."

They were two Atkinses of the Veterans Guard when The Guard was young last June and the first corporals were slowly emerging from the rank and file and certain chrysallis corporals seemed almost ready to flutter forth as sergeants. The remark is quoted here because it seems to epitomise the spirit of The Guard; the men are proud of their Corps and, like David's contentment to be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord, most of them are well satisfied, like the chap quoted above, to be ——ing good soldiers.

And if this was true in those early days one might venture to believe it is truer today, now that The Guard has proved its mettle and attained a regimental identity with esprit de corps of its own. For in the early days there may have been the shadow of an excuse for some misgivings. The Guard was an experiment, bringing together a somewhat incongruous collection of sailors, soldiers, airmen and marines and whatnot; some had been N.C.Os last time they were in the Service, some had been Officers; all had learned soldiering thoroughly in the hard school or the desert or the high seas and what if they did feel a little sensitive when they had to start recruit drills all over again? Moreover, for the first few days, at least, it did little to make this human melange feel any more at home than the soldiers amongst them—who, of course, constituted the majority—were drawn literally from the proverbial horse, foot and artillery, and that all experienced a little difficulty in forgetting the rivalries of yesteryear. Imagine the old infantry soldier's contempt for his ex-cavalry comrade! And the ex-cavalryman's disdain for the "gravel crusher"! Or the old gunner's humiliation at having to learn bayonet fighting!

These stages, however, passed quickly enough, for the instincts acquired a quarter-century earlier soon became second nature again.

But there still remained some doubt in many minds (of the public not less than of the soldiers) about what sort of outfit this Home Guard was. What was its job? Was it serving any useful purpose? Or was it only a sop thrown to the Legion and the Corps Association? Would it justify its existence? Would it get a chance? It was called the Veterans Home Guard in those days, and the nomenclature did nothing to inspire self-confidence and self-belief amongst old soldiers who, in

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the last Great War, had themselves coined the phrase, "home guard," as a term of derision. Even the Government seems to have sensed this, for, with effect from 16th August, 1940, the Corps has been known as the Veterans Guard of Canada.

About this time, also, The Guard was given something like a regimental identity with the creation of a Corps Headquarters at Ottawa, reporting directly to National Defence Headquarters, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Alley, O.B.E., V.D. Col. Alley went overseas in the first days of the last war with the 3rd Battalion (Queen's Own Rifles) and was wounded at Courcellette in 1918. After the Armistice he was a D.A.A.G. in England and commanded the Toronto Regiment from 1928 to 1932.

The Guard is perhaps unique amongst military organizations, being made up entirely of Officers and men who have seen previous war service. This fact tends to simplify as well as sweeten life in The Guard, for there is a better understanding between Officers—the majority of whom have come up through the ranks—and men; it is not necessary to teach the meaning of discipline, which so many young soldiers believe to be irksome before they understand it. The Guard is well disciplined because years ago discipline became a habit with its men, and the standard of discipline is all the higher because it is self-imposed because instinctive. On the other hand, this qualification puts a limit on the life of The Guard unless it is perpetuated as a Reserve unit after the present war and/or resurrected if and when another crisis arises. But this belongs to the future.

There is no difference between the conditions under which a man enlists in The Guard and those under which he enlists in a unit destined for foreign service, except this: that provided they have the requisite former service men may be accepted with lower categories and the age limit is five years higher. In all other respects the conditions of enlistment are the same as for service overseas; each man engages to serve wherever and whenever, and for whatever period his services may be required. Thus it is not technically impossible that an A or even a B category man might be drafted out of The Guard into an overseas unit

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or that men of these categories might some day before this war is over be re-posted into a foreign service unit of The Guard and sent abroad as such. That the authorities have yet contemplated any such move has not, of course, been even hinted, but there are hundreds of Officers and men in The Guard who have hopes!

~ \* ~

THE GUARD came into being late in May, 1940, and it would be useless to attempt to compare degrees of co-operation tendered by the various ex-Service organizations in recruiting the new regiment. Canadian Legion, Canadian Corps Association, Imperial Veterans in Canada, Army and Navy Veterans, old comrades' associations of every kind caught the spirit of the new organization immediately. Not only that, but many private individuals, ex-Service men themselves, gathered the old soldiers of their communities together and brought as many as were willing—and that was most of them—in to the recruiting offices.

As has been noted, no one in those days appeared very clear as to what the duties of The Guard were to be. They were tentatively and nebulously spoken of as "guards at vulnerable points" and this does form an important part of The Guard's function today. But it is not all. As originally constituted, The Guard consisted of one company (six platoons or 250 all ranks) in each Military District, each identified by the number of the latter. Thus the original company in Alberta with headquarters at Calgary is No. 13 Company, but this limited establishment had soon to be expanded, not merely to make use of the supply of recruits, which was many times the number of vacancies, but also because this was justified, and even essential, as soon as the Corps began to demonstrate its usefulness. Expansion took the form of new companies bearing the same number as the original company with the addition of a letter; thus a new company was raised in this District styled No. 13A Company.

When The Guard was first organized, the Government was extremely sensible of the need for such a force, although how valuable its services were really to be were perhaps not clearly visualized except by some of the more foresighted. Perhaps there has not been a unit of the Canadian Army in the present war completed, from first authorization to complete establishment, with such expedition as this. There were at least two reasons. First, in the face of nasty rumours of fifth column activities and threatened sabotage, the authorities were extremely uneasy and eager to get The Guard on a working basis as quickly as possible. Parliament exerted daily pressure on the Minister of Defence; the Minister hammered impatiently at the door of Defence Headquarters; Defence Headquarters prodded District Officers Commanding and D.O. Cs. turned the heat on Guard Company commanders with daily (or more frequent) inquiries as to progress. Secondly, there was the

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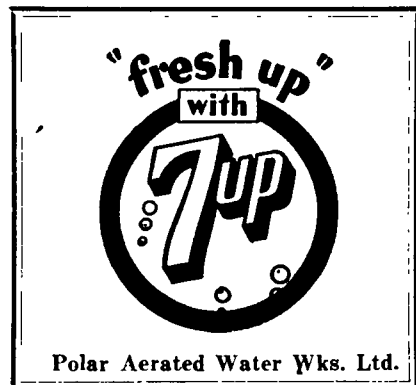
eagerness of ex-Service men to get back to the colours—men who, most of them, were over age or under some other trivial disability which debarred them from service abroad. At the time of the Munich crisis a preliminary survey of last war's veterans resulted in the registration of some 85,000 of them who volunteered for service in any capacity at all. It was not possible, of course, to make use of all these; there were not jobs for all of them, and in any event the willingness of a large proportion exceeded their physical fitness.

Hence it was "no time at all" before the original company (speaking only of this District) was up to strength with men recruited from every quarter of the Province; from Edmonton and Calgary; from Drumheller and the Crow's Nest Pass, from the Peace River country, from the fringe of the Arctic, and some even came out from within the Circle to join up.

\* \* \*

No. 13 COMPANY was born officially on 29th May, 1940, with the appointment of Major J. M. Taylor, M.C., of Medicine Hat, as the first (and present) Commanding Officer, and under his direction the work went forward concurrently with organization and training at lightning speed. Official and voluntary recruiting agents from all over the District were summoned to a conference that very day, and by the next day the first recruits had been sworn in simultaneously in Calgary and Edmonton and a day later still trains arriving by converging lines and busses by the highways began to detrain the first recruits.

Training began in earnest from the very outset. And let no one suppose that because these men were old soldiers this was an easy stage. Twenty years or more had passed since most of them had been on parade. Joints had to be loosened up with P.T. and there was new drill to be learned. But the Company, when called upon, was able to furnish





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the main and quarter guards at Mewata and other local points within the first few days.

The Company's first important assignment came late in the summer of that year when an escort of four Officers and fifty-odd Other Ranks were sent East to bring back a large party of enemy internees for consignment to a Western internment camp. Whatever doubt there ever may have been in some minds about how The Guard could be used, their unique suitability for such tasks as this was literally instantly apparent. Here, in battle dress with marching order, tramping to the place of entrainment—the same feet as tramped the French cobblestones a quarter of a century earlier—were men who had already faced the enemy and were not likely to be awed by being in his presence now. It was clear at once that this and such as this were their true metier. The younger soldiers, with all respect to them and their Officers, have yet to become accustomed to the presence of the enemy—something to which, it now seems, one can only be broken in by sudden encounter in the battlefield; there is no easy way, and The Guard had learned. That was the first escort duty assigned to No. 13 Company, but it was not the last.

At the time when a few escapes had taken place from an Eastern internment camp in rapid succession, a civilian friend was good-naturedly taunting one of our Officers who retorted, "Don't blame The Guard. We not only get our men, we keep 'em." And the fact is that no prisoner has got away from a Guard escort—not, at least, in this District—and the few internees who have been rash enough to break out of the camp have quickly been rounded up again.

Such breaks have not been frequent, thanks to the constant vigilance of the Provost staff and the Guard Company at the camp, but such as have occurred have turned out to be welcome interruptions in The Guard's routine. Here is a little "active service", and the men have been eager to gird on marching order. It would probably outrage The Defence of Canada Regulations or The Official Secrets Act or something to say from and to where "the line" extends on such occasions; suffice it to say that this is one exercise in which The Guard do not seem to have to be trained; they just fit into their places with the same alacrity with which they went into that other line in Flanders and civilian passers-by have become as familiar, at such times, with the sight of men sleeping at snow-powdered roadsides while a comrade keeps watch, as farmers and rural postmasters have with having soldiers around the house.

Perhaps this is an appropriate place to express thanks for the magnificent hospitality extended to all ranks of The Guard by the civilian population of the countryside. They have brought us oat sheaves and straw for us to use as beds. They provided us, when they could, with covering from the weather. They brought us

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dainties—cakes, pies and pastries, ham, eggs and roast beef from their own tables to supplement our rations. They have opened their doors to us for our greater convenience, and incidentally the tradition of shaving and cleaning up, even in the line, was seen to return immediately and instinctively to each man—yet another part of that second nature learned twenty years ago. On such occasions it is not unusual for a man to tramp two miles across country to shave at a farm house, perhaps enjoy breakfast, and hurry back to his picquet to relieve a pal who is waiting his turn to enjoy the same luxury. Here is the same old Tommy Atkins in action again; the same old Tommy who was always cheerful, even when he did a bit of grousing, always seemed to possess something like a wild creature's instinct for building himself a den or a nest with almost any material that came to his hand; the same Tommy whose chivalry, courtesy and cheeriness made him always a welcome guest with the inhabitants.

The Veterans Guard of Canada has revived and perpetuated the spirit of the old Canadian Corps. That is all to the good, not only for its own sake but because it must inevitably graft something of that spirit on to the new Corps now in the making.



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## Major Ney is Institute Guest

*(From The Albertan, Oct. 5, 1940)*

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ENGLAND is united as never before. The country will be devastated, yes, but the British spirit will never be quenched," Major F. J. Ney, vice-president of the National Council of Education for Canada, told members of the Alberta Military Institute at a meeting in the Garrison Officers' Mess Friday night.

He was describing the scene in the War Office the day France capitulated. He said the atmosphere was, "The worst has happened now. No one can let us down but ourselves, and we will see that doesn't happen."

Major Ney showed a large number of slides of the youths who attended international conferences in England. There were pictures of twenty Turkish girls, daughters of prominent Turkish officials, who were guests of Canada at the 1939 convention. Other pictures showed a number of boys who were guests of the Admiralty on some of Britain's largest battleships, including the Hood and the Repulse.

A sound film shown after the slides pictured British, Australian and New Zealand troops in Egypt and Palestine. It showed the co-operation with native troops, the modern mechanical equipment and the numbers of soldiers defending the Near East.

The film was made before the collapse of France and showed French Foreign Legion troops and native troops on guard in Syria. Proud units of the French navy and hundreds of aircraft were seen in hundreds of points in Syria.

Major Ney commented that the collapse of France probably caused greater disruption in the Near East than on the continent because nearly half a million French and native troops had been detailed to the defence of Africa. Now the men and equipment must be replaced.

Speaking of the "failure of Dakar," he said: "I am quite sure we have not heard the last of this port."

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## Farewell Entertainment for Archdeacon Swanson

*(From The Albertan, Sept. 19, 1940)*

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WE as representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race are the minority in Canada. In the days to come we must give the right kind of leadership which will establish a way of life that will live up to the ideals of our forefathers," said Ven. Archdeacon C. Swanson in an address to the Alberta Military Institute at the Garrison Officers' Mess Wednesday night.

He warned the Officers that especially in the central part of Canada the standard of living would drop to the level of European peasantry unless leadership is given in the right direction.

Archdeacon Swanson blamed the Government and the railroads for bringing the huge foreign element to Canada so that they would have cheap labor.

He warned the Officers to think about the situation in Canada because "we all know and expect a change in social standards after the war" and "it is up to us to prepare for it."

Archdeacon Swanson traced the effort in England, and pointed out that the "old school tie" idea of leadership is dying out, and men who can get things done are taking the lead.

Brigadier C. E. Connolly, D.S.O., replied to the address. He said he had repeatedly spoken to professors and school principals and asked them to teach the students to think.

"It is the lack of thinking that gets us into trouble," he said.

He thanked Archdeacon Swanson for his help in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and to the soldiers and Officers of the Canadian Active Service Force. Archdeacon Swanson is the padre of the Calgary Regiment (Tank), and the Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., expressed his thanks for the padre's work.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, District Hygiene Officer, President of the A.M.I., was in the chair. Entertainment was supplied by Alec Maclure, Capt. Ray Farquharson, Capt. G. E. Burrell, Joseph Marks and Stanley James

## The Legion Carries On

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**T**HE work of the Canadian Legion has increased considerably on account of the present war. As a result of our service in the Great War we deemed it advisable to associate our organization with the efforts that are being made to make army life a little more interesting along the lines of entertainment, recreation and education. This work is carried on under the auspices of the Canadian Legion War Services Incorporated. The people of Canada generously subscribed to this fund and our officers are carrying on an efficient and economical administration to the end that the soldiers of the new army will appreciate the interest taken in them by those of us who served in the Great War.

In addition we are carrying on a service to the dependents along the lines of making representations in order that proper adjustments be made in dependents' allowance and other personal developments that require attention.

As a result of our representations in the interest of the old soldier we were successful in establishing the Veterans Guard of Canada units in the various centres throughout the Dominion. There are over seven thousand men absorbed in this work, many of whom were unemployed and found great difficulty in obtaining a reasonable standard of living. The story goes in one centre that there was difficulty in keeping the Veterans Guard up to the strength required. The Officer Commanding, when asked the reason for this, stated that quite a number of the old

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soldiers who joined the Veterans Guard had been provided with a set of teeth, then a few weeks' drill and good food, fitted them to pass "A" for the Canadian Active Service Force.

While at the moment we are interested in the care of the new army, yet, we will not lose sight of the necessity for continuing our efforts in order that the old soldier will receive a greater measure of justice in the future than he has received in the past.

The policy of the Canadian Legion with regard to the new Navy, Army and Air Force is that the men should be retained in the service until suitable employment is available for them. The Government has taken some steps along this line, but we are not satisfied that this action will be sufficient to cope with the situation that will arise when large numbers of men were discharged.

At a very early date there will be appointed Veterans' Welfare Officers at the various centres. These Welfare Officers will work along the lines of trying to secure employment for the discharged men. In addition the Government arranged for the rehabilitation grant, which is a month's pay and allowance for those who have completed six months' continuous service and have been honourably discharged. These measures are helpful, but we cannot say that they are as far reaching as we hoped for.

During the present session of Parliament the Government have arranged for a non-partisan committee on soldier affairs. At the outset the intention was that this committee should review Pension and War Veterans' Allowance legislation. This did not meet with the approval of the Canadian Legion and on our representation a change has been made giving the committee power to enquire into all matters pertaining to soldier affairs.

I might mention that a large number of men have been absorbed in what is known as the "War Emergency Training Programme." This is along the lines of a school for training men so that they will be fitted to work on munitions. We are pleased to report that the old soldier and the young soldier receive preference in this training scheme.

Members of the Canadian Legion are justly proud of the splendid spirit exhibited by the people of Britain in resisting the Nazi terrorism. Those of us who saw service in France and Belgium know the destruction occasioned by an invading army and we can visualize to some extent what is going on in Britain. I think it can be truly said that the people of Canada know little of what discomforts can be experienced during a war period. We have no desire that they should have to undergo this disastrous hardship. Hence we believe it the duty of the ex-service men to point out the disadvantages that would be occasioned in this country should the Nazis gain the upper hand in Britain and the North

Sea. Our duty as citizens is to give all possible support to our leaders to the end that victory will come as soon as possible, then, I would bespeak an interest in the rehabilitation of our Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen who represented Canada at the battlefront. These men deserve the very best that we can give them. Is it possible that the citizens of Canada will co-operate in order that those men who served will have a reasonable measure of security. Next to winning the war, this is Canada's greatest problem. I believe it is the duty of all ex-service men to work in co-operation with other citizens so that we can say to the returned men that their service has not been in vain and as a result of the war there will emerge a greater Canada with a happier and more contented people.



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## Training the Soldier for Peace

*By B. L. Cook*

(Calgary Local Organizer, Canadian Legion War Services Inc.,  
Educational Services)

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**I**T is significant that the Canadian Legion, representing the ex-Service men of the last war, has accepted, as part of its responsibility to the Active Force of the present conflict, Educational Services. There are two ideas behind the Legion's educational programme, and both ideas are based on the rich experience gained during and following the Great War: the first is to help win the war; the second is to help win the struggle that will follow peace.

More than a year ago the 1st Canadian Division arrived overseas and hardly a man of that contingent, or the 2nd Division that followed, has come to grips with the enemy he went to fight. These long periods of waiting are danger periods for any soldier. There is lots of work to do, but experience has shown that a soldier starved of everything but his job is not a good soldier. However important guns and bullets may be, in the long run the measure of success is the welfare of the men behind that equipment. This, then, is the first objective—to improve the man's leisure time and make him a better soldier.

Then it must be borne in mind that our soldiers are young men merely "on loan" for the time being from peaceful pursuits, and that their interest in civilian vocations and avocations is keen. It is doubtless if there is a man in any of the Services who has not looked back in retrospect over his life, sized up its flaws and shortcomings, and already decided what he wants to do when he returns home. Such men may be casting about for ways and means of preparing for that post-war vocation.

The Legion realizes that these men in khaki today are the civilians of tomorrow, upon whose shoulders will rest the tremendous responsibility of shaping the future of this nation. The second point then is civil re-establishment.

Out of the experience of the first winter of the war it was apparent that educational services, as offered to the men, were handicapped—stifled entirely in many cases—by the constant moving of men from camp to camp, with the result that class-room instruction came to an abrupt close. To meet this situation the correspondence courses were introduced in the summer of 1940. The provincial Departments of

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Education, which maintain correspondence branches, were approached and it was arranged that these courses be turned over to the Legion, gratis.

Representatives of all the provincial Departments of Education met and many difficulties were ironed out. There was the fact that the whole educational set-up varied widely in different provinces—text-books lacked uniformity and standards were not the same. As a result, all the provincial Departments of Education and the Department of Education for Newfoundland, have agreed to recognize the Educational Services Correspondence Courses, when taken up by service men.

The next step was to adapt these courses to the particular requirements of the soldier. A year's work in any subject was put into four booklets, which booklets were made to suit the pocket of the battle dress blouse. Lists of courses available, registration forms and instructions for men registering—all these matters, and many more, were attended to at Legion Headquarters, Ottawa. Committees were set up at various points throughout the Dominion where troops were encamped. Considerable publicity was given to the Educational Services among the men. In October, 1940, the machinery was set in motion and registration began.

**R**EGISTRATION is a most important part of the procedure; many men have been away from school for several years, and adjustment requires the utmost care. The particular reason for which a man wishes a course—academic, commercial or technical—and the sequence of studies, must be considered. Registration, after being duly checked at the local Legion office, is mailed to the headquarters at Ottawa. The man is given a file number and necessary records made at headquarters. It requires about three weeks before an envelope containing No. 1 booklet, name of correspondence instructor and full details as to correspondence procedure is in the man's possession. This unfortunate delay of three weeks or more has been a serious handicap. Booklets 2, 3 and 4 come without any delay, as they are mailed by the instructor direct to the student. These courses are provided free of charge to men in any part of His Majesty's Forces who are enlisted for active service.

There may be small costs in connection with certain courses such as Mechanical Drawing, and a man may require his own text in certain subjects, such as English or Social Studies.

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To assist men in various centres, local teachers have offered their services voluntarily. The idea is that a teacher, familiar with the subject matter of a course, may organize a class and act as coach, on perhaps one evening a week—whereas the man will work another on his own. The tutor may direct the student in putting down his answers and assist with his difficulties when he receives comments from his correspondence instructor. It should be borne in mind that the responsibility rests with the soldier once he has registered. Library facilities, to correlate with the courses, are rapidly being organized in all camps, but none is available locally at present. The success of the undertaking is not measured by those who register, but by those who complete the courses.

In November last complete instructions went out from N.D.H.Q. to District Officers Commanding regarding the Legion's Educational Services for troops in Canada. Instructions were issued for the appointment of Education Officers in each Unit and their duties were defined. According to this order, students may be given the option by their Commanding Officers of either attending classes for one hour per day, during the regular training hours, or, if evening classes are taken, to have their guard duties and night fatigues so arranged that they will not interfere with their attendance at educational classes. This officially interlocks Canadian Legion War Services, Educational Services, with the military establishment.

As one familiar with the local situation, it is not hard to note certain mistakes that have been made.

As a matter of policy, each man should have been handed the envelope containing No. 1 booklet with complete instructions as to procedure at the time he registered. This is not the policy at the time of writing, and it may be that there are certain difficulties which make the recommendation hard to effect.

Another point has to do with the execution of the plan. Correspondence courses (which are the only kind of instruction giving continuity where soldiers move from place to place without notice) are exacting, and I doubt, with the average cross-section in most units, if more than ten percent of the men have the capacity, interest and tenacity of purpose to pursue such a course to completion.

Fundamentally, the educational programme of the Legion has a place, and there are indications that the objectives the Legion has in mind will be accomplished.



## The Baltic War Front

*By C. W. Peterson*

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**I**N any brief discussion dealing with the Baltic War Front it is obviously out of place to endeavour to present an intelligent record of the varying successes and failures of the participating armies and navies. These are recorded from day to day in the press, and those present here tonight are no doubt fully cognizant of the shifting situation. My remarks will deal more particularly with the political, economic and geographical background in this theatre of war. I am in hopes that my humble contribution may perhaps enable you to follow future events more intelligently.

✧   ✧   ✧

The Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas each have two outlets—an artificial and a natural one. The natural outlet of the Mediterranean is the Strait of Gibraltar and the artificial the Suez Canal. The natural outlet of the Baltic is at its southwestern tip through the narrow Swedish and Danish waterways. The artificial outlet is the famous Kaiser Wilhelm Ship Canal from the mouth of the River Elbe, commonly called the Kiel Canal. This waterway, about 75 miles in length, connects the Baltic with the Bight of Heligoland on the North Sea. Kiel is the principal German fleet station and is strongly fortified. It is also protected by the fortified Island of Heligoland, Danish until 1807, and British after 1814, which was handed over to Germany unconditionally by Great Britain in 1890.

This particular “good neighbour” gesture we have had occasion to regret deeply and bitterly. The misdeeds of our statesmen live after them. It is obvious that the Kiel Canal is of vast importance to the German navy. It enables that country at very short notice to arrange fleet concentration either in the Baltic or the North Sea. This practically cuts its naval investment and expenditure in two, as compared with the far-flung theatres of operation of the British and French fleets. This efficient and economical fleet disposition led the German Kaiser into his ambitious naval building programme early in this century.

Germany now again controls the south and west shores of the Baltic as far east as Memel. Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia, all under Russian overlordship, and Russia controls the east shore. Sweden and Finland occupy the north shore. The channel of trade most important to Germany, particularly in war time, is its connection with Sweden via the

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Gulf of Bothnia. It is obvious that the situation which has recently arisen in the Baltic constitutes one of Hitler's most severe headaches. He has more than one. Russia now has practical control of Germany's trade route to Sweden. In view of the important issue thus involved, it is absolutely unthinkable, as has been suggested, that this situation was contemplated under the German-Russian non-aggression pact.

It has been calculated that for defence purposes war consumption amounts to half a ton of iron and steel per month for each man at the front and twice as much for attack. It is obvious, therefore, that the most essential war requirements today, next to food, is iron ore. Germany has only a limited supply of very low grade ore yielding from 22 to 30 per cent. Normally the bulk of her supplies consist of the rich 65 per cent Swedish ore.

This is shipped from the mines in Swedish Lapland to the port of Narvik in Norway. It then goes over the North Sea to Rotterdam and is there transhipped to barges and goes up the Rhine to the smelting works in the Ruhr district. This outlet is now closed tight. The ore at present is sent by rail to the port of Lulea at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia and then by steamer to Stettin, a distance of 1,000 miles.

THE problems Germany has to face with this traffic are the following:

1. Pay for it. When Germany ran out of money in 1918 Sweden very quickly stopped delivering goods to her.
2. Greatly expand the facilities at the port of Lulea, at the top of the Gulf of Bothnia.
3. Transport the ore safely down the 1,000 miles of Bothnian and Baltic waters.

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4. Expand the trans-shipping facilities at Stettin, now organized to handle **only a quarter** of the proposed volume.

5. Build out the railways across to the Ruhr to carry this flood of new traffic, which would amount to no less than 30 trains a day, with 44 cars to a train and 35 tons to a car.

Faced with the importation of the major bulk of her iron ore from Sweden and that Russia could cut this lifeline at any time and at almost a moment's notice, it is clear that the existing situation in the Baltic represents to Germany an absolutely intolerable dependence for all time on the goodwill of Russia. And nothing could be more certain than that both Stalin and Hitler regard each other as utterly unprincipled blackguards. That there will be no compunction about betraying and double-crossing each other and to extract the last pound of flesh from the loser.

\* \* \*

**U**NDER these peculiar circumstances, it is obvious that almost anything may happen as a result of events in the Baltic war area.

The tense situation in the Baltic was naturally enormously aggravated by the Russian invasion of Finland. That country now falls within the Scandinavian group of nations, although differing from the others ethnically. The population is about four millions, of which ten per cent is of Swedish origin. The Finns proper are of Mongolian origin closely related to the Hungarians.

Finland was a grand duchy under Sweden for centuries until conquered by Russia in 1808. With the aid of Germany, however, Finland revolted after the fall of the Russian Empire and became independent in 1920. A non-aggression pact was entered into with Stalin in 1932, which he recently cancelled. Finland has made enormous progress

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since she gained her independence. Her principal exports are forest products and minerals. Her culture is outstanding, and her educational system quite up to the best in Europe. Her endless forests, 60,000 lakes and 80,000 islands are rapidly becoming a favourite playground for European tourists.

With Russia occupying Finland, including the entire east shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, Germany would be absolutely at the mercy of Stalin. Germany is said to have secretly aided the Finns with arms and ammunition in the early stages of the present war, but protests from Russia and the fear of offending her partner at once led to a change in the official attitude. Germany was forced to lodge official protests with the Scandinavian countries against assisting the Finns. But the impression prevails that Germany was acting under orders from Russia and was decidedly lukewarm in her intervention.

At any rate, Sweden, Norway and Denmark continue to give aid in credits and material. And volunteers in large numbers are being openly recruited by private efforts. The northern countries stoutly maintain that their attitude is entirely consistent with strict neutrality and that they have no intention of withholding assistance. This reply, it may be supposed, is entirely satisfactory to Germany. Russia, however, made veiled and somewhat insolent threats of extending the war to Sweden and Norway, but without effect. In fact, the abject apologies she sent to these countries recently in answer to diplomatic protests against dropping bombs on their soil would indicate that Russia has suddenly lost her taste for wars of invasion.

It is common knowledge that the war in Finland has so far resulted in one long series of major Russian defeats. When Germany invaded Poland she took no chances whatever. She massed troops and materials to an enormous extent on the Polish border. These were supported by a vast number of aircraft and, most important of all, the weather remained favourable for her operations. Add to this the fact that the terrain offered no formidable obstacles and that the Polish army was ill-equipped and obviously badly led, the end was a foregone conclusion. Stalin in his ignorance and conceit, encouraged by the easy victory in Poland, regarded the Finnish invasion as a small-time job. He entered a country of lakes and forests, in the depth of the Arctic winter. The Russian troops were badly clad and indifferently armed, and the lines of communication absolutely unsafe. The higher command, weakened by repeated "purges", proved grossly inefficient. Stalin's army was a fairly easy victim to the Finns, fighting on their own soil and skilfully led by veterans from the army of liberation.

\* \* \*

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THE spectacular defeat of the Russian army in Finland is an important historical event, and no one can foresee what effect it may have in the main theatre of war. The Russian army and its equipment has been the object of extravagant propaganda the world over. It had been regarded as the largest and best army the world has ever seen. I was under that impression myself. The terrific loss of Russian prestige as the result of its disastrous record in invading a tiny and ill-prepared country cannot be lived down for many years to come. It is bound to have repercussions the world over and will influence future European policies in a high degree.

At the same time, it would be folly to suppose that the Finns can stand up against unlimited manpower in the long run.

There are persistent rumours of serious unrest in Russia. The coldest winter in a century. Lack of fuel and scarcity and rising prices of food. War is never popular and Stalin has many enemies within. Revolt is not inconceivable.

\* \* \*

THE spectacular Russian aggression in the Baltic area is surrounded by a considerable element of mystery. No one can make head or tail of what it all means. It throws, however, a certain amount of light on the past. The true story of Munich and the failure of the Russian negotiations is gradually being revealed. Russia demanded from the Allies, as the price of her support, a free hand with the Baltic States. Mr. Chamberlain declined to agree to that. Comrade Stalin promptly made a deal with Germany which, owing to the urgency of the situation, evidently did not scrutinize the Russian demands in detail, but practically handed Stalin a "blank cheque" in respect to the Baltic.

This partly explains the course of events. Great Britain refused to "sell out" the small countries. Hitler, of course, had no such scruples. The question now is whether the drift in the Baltic area is proceeding according to a carefully planned programme agreed upon between

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Stalin and Hitler, or whether Russia is proceeding on her own, double-crossing her partner and grabbing everything in sight, knowing that Germany is in no position to obstruct, and that no other powerful country is able or willing to do so at the moment.

There are persistent rumours in the air that Northern Europe, with its high culture and enlightened social scheme, is doomed. That Russia takes Finland, Norway and Sweden, while Germany absorbs Denmark and Iceland. Such a programme looks plausible enough and would explain why Stalin has found it necessary to build up and maintain a great army. That this, as he has claimed, was for defensive purposes only, is, of course, absurd. No country, aside from Germany, threatened Russia.

The whole world has apparently been deluded by Russia's eloquent peace appeals. The claws of the beast are now showing and apparently menacing half of Europe. The best opinion, however, still leans towards the belief that Stalin callously took Hitler "for a ride", and that the latter is now at his wit's end in respect to his future war plans and would ardently welcome any peace with the Allies which would fairly save his own face at home. The easy solution does not, however, appear possible at the moment.

It is asserted by competent authority that about the middle of August Stalin addresses his "Politburo" as follows:

If we sign the alliance with England and France, Germany will have to . . . seek a modus vivendi with the Western Powers which would later be very dangerous for us. If on the contrary we accept the Reich's offer of collaboration, the latter will not hesitate to crush Poland; England and France will thereupon be drawn fatally into war. There will result a thorough destruction of Western Europe, and remaining outside the conflict, we can advantageously await our hour.

. . . If Germany wins, she will emerge from the war too exhausted to dream of an armed conflict against us. . . She will have . . . vast colonies. . . Comrades, war must burst out between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc! . . . We must accept the pact proposed by Germany and work to prolong the war the maximum possible.

This throws new light on the war aims of the Russian dictator. It is also alleged that he followed these remarks up with an outline of his intentions in Roumania and other Balkan States in order to drive a Russian corridor as far as the Adriatic.

\* \* \*

**T**HERE is also to be considered the century-old ambition of Russia to possess an icefree port on the Atlantic. The Gulf Stream passes north closely following the coast of Norway and thus exercises a vast influence on the climate. It then rounds the northernmost tip of that country, turns northeast and finally loses itself in the vast Arctic Ocean. The climatic effect of the Gulf Stream is, however,



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felt as far west as the Petsamo Peninsula in Finnish Lapland. The leasing of this area, with its ice-free, deep water port, formed part of the original demand of Russia upon Finland.

In spite of its Arctic situation the Petsamo area is of considerable industrial and commercial importance. It is the headquarters of extensive fisheries ranking amongst the best in Europe. It is rich in minerals, notably nickel, and possesses vast waterpower resources. All these are rapidly being developed by the Finns. Finland has done more to develop this region in the nineteen years she has possessed it than was done in all the centuries before.

\* \* \*

**N**OW, when Russia is once again showing imperialistic ambitions, not only Finland but Norway and Sweden are anxious about their Lapland frontiers. These frontiers between free democratic countries are open and unguarded, and one passes to and fro over them without question. But now an old bogey, feared and hated through the centuries by all, has once again reared its head. Whether Stalin's objective is reached on the conquest of Finland and securing Petsamo is still in doubt. Normally he might be expected to proceed west and absorb Norwegian, and possibly Swedish, Lapland, containing the famous iron deposits and the open port of Narvik on the Atlantic. Thus realizing Russia's ancient ambition.

There can be very little doubt that this was Stalin's programme when he peremptorily cut Finnish negotiations off and invaded that country in spite of the liberal concessions offered. Stalin, obviously, wanted war. The wholly unexpected resistance of Finland, revealing the weakness of his army, now seems to have modified his objective. If so, Finland has undoubtedly saved the Scandinavian nations from destruction.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark, realizing their vulnerable position, have assiduously tried to avoid being embroiled in an European war.

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During 1914 to 1918 they succeeded in maintaining neutrality, but the Baltic situation today has brought the problem to their front doors. Denmark, of course, is absolutely helpless. Her capital, Copenhagen, containing about a third of the nation's population, is threatened by fifty formidable air bases in Northern Germany, all well within an hour's flight. The country is flat, devoid of defensive means, and would be an easy prey of the army and navy of her powerful neighbour. She has, moreover, consistently neglected to maintain any sort of an adequate defensive establishment. The argument has been that it would constitute a mere waste of money, in view of Germany's imposing war machine and her own exposed position. That, of course, is the bald truth. Even if she could arrest an invasion for a few hours, or even days, help could not possibly reach her in time to save her from the vast army of Germany.

Norway and Sweden, like Finland, also are highly vulnerable, but owing to the topography of these countries they could not be overrun by an enemy in a brief period if they put up any kind of resistance. But it is difficult to see how the Allies could quickly render any sort of effective help. These countries are not within the natural orbit of the allied nations and are abjectly at the mercy of Germany and Russia. Their sixteen million inhabitants could not possibly effectively resist the two hundred millions of Germans and Russians. Like other small countries their safety rests only on the fact that neither Germany nor Russia can afford to have the Scandinavian peninsula occupied by either country.

\* \* \*

**B**EFORE closing I would like to say a few words on the chief figures in the present world tragedy—Stalin and Hitler. International relations and world diplomacy are now on the lowest level in history. We face a situation of moral and mental bankruptcy. That I deem the great tragedy of our day. There can be no peace as long as barefaced treachery and deceit and cold-blooded disregard of solemn obligations are the outstanding features of the diplomacy of the two most populous continental powers in Europe.

A plain, self-confessed crook and an obvious psychopathic case have seized dictatorial powers in these great nations and have reduced international relations to a cross between gánsterism and lunacy. This, unfortunately, is no exaggeration. These men have no saving background of culture, education, tradition or training. They have assumed supreme responsibility, while utterly lacking the essential qualifications, intellectually or morally.

Comrade Stalin has had a somewhat hectic career. He has a pre-revolution, sordid police record as long as your arm. He has in turn been bandit, train-robber, bank-robber, counterfeiter, revolutionary, conspirator, betrayer and mass murderer. Herr Hitler's candid portrait

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of his "noble ally" and his country is on record in cold print in his book. Here it is:

Thus the fact of the conclusion of a treaty with Russia embodies the declaration of the next war. Its outcome would be the end of Germany. In addition, there is the following: The present rulers of Russia do not at all think of entering an alliance sincerely or of keeping one. We must never forget that the regents of present-day Russia are common, bloodstained criminals; that here is the scum of humanity, which favoured by conditions in a tragic hour, over-ran a great state, butchered and rooted out millions of its leading intellects with savage bloodthirstiness, and for nearly ten years has exercised the most frightful regime of tyranny of all time.

Nor must we forget that these rulers belong to a nation which combines a rare mixture of bestial horror with an inconceivable gift of lying, and today, more than ever before, believes itself called upon to impose its bloody oppression on the whole world. We must not forget that the international Jew, who today rules Russia absolutely, sees in Germany, not an ally, but a state marked for the same destiny.

I hope Tovarish Stalin cultivates a sense of humour. One may suppose that he entered into treaty negotiations with Hitler as one crook would with another. Namely, to beat him. Subsequent events amply justify this conclusion.

\* \* \*

AS to Hitler, I listened to his famous speech in Hamburg a couple of years ago. It was very impressive, and enlightening. Everything was beautifully stage-managed with characteristic German efficiency and attention to detail. He is a fiery, dynamic individual, skilled in frenzied, hysterical oratory. A practised "rabble rouser." He is apparently utterly unmoral and, I would say, decidedly unbalanced mentally. No human being could, in fact, have played his part and preserved mental balance. He is notoriously a man of impulse. His important decisions have practically never been based on meticulous and painstaking investigation.

Events in the Baltic would seem to indicate that Hitler is more than ordinarily gullible and is a very much overrated individual. His so-called "successes" are merely the temporary fruits of a new and sordid diplomacy introduced into world affairs by this unscrupulous and ignorant individual. The old diplomacy was undoubtedly tortuous, but when agreements were officially entered into between representatives of great nations, they were fairly observed, at least, until some international upheaval made them irksome and unprofitable. But this uneducated hooligan cast all this overboard. He actually prides himself upon his bad faith and barefaced lies and disregard of national honour and integrity. If all this is an indication of "cleverness", I misunderstand the meaning of the word.

Hitler is a "bluffer." His fighting has been entirely confined to the subjugation of weaker nations. He did not foresee a major conflict with Great Britain. Since he entered this struggle his activities have been confined to threats of frightfulness, which he has failed to translate into action. The fact is that he is thoroughly frightened of the consequences to Germany and himself of active warfare with powerful adversaries.

Hitler also has his "brain trust." It is said that his plans are drafted in detail by Professor Major-General Karl E. Nikolaus Haushofer and Dr. Albrecht Haushofer. Karl Haushofer is the inexhaustible "Idea Man" for Hitler, Hess, von Ribbentrop and the inner élité of the Nazi party. He has displaced such old standbys as Strasser, Rosenberg and Feder in the last few years, and now Nazis sit at his feet in Munich. His basic idea is simply to be ready to demand for Germany a share in the solution of every problem in world politics. His concrete notion is that Greater Germany include Alsace-Lorraine, Burgundian West Flanders, Luxembourg, Belgian Flanders, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland. The Haushofers are the men behind the idea of German world domination. Apparently all the weird ideas of Hitler are not his own brain children.

\* \* \*

THE cynical, political bargaining with the Soviets did not raise Hitler's prestige with his own party. It suffered severely. He himself is somewhat of a mountebank, ready to cast his so-called convictions overboard when convenient, but there are many, many Germans for whom "anti-bolshevism" is not merely an empty slogan for propaganda purposes. For them the thought is almost unbearable that their Nazi leaders have delivered over to Stalin stretches of territory which have more than strategic value. The hurried evacuation of all Germans from the Baltic states has, I am informed, made a terrible impression in Germany.

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In the meanwhile things are not rosy in the Hitler camp. The recent attempt at the assassination of himself and the Nazi leaders, which almost succeeded, is an ominous incident. The popular belief that the whole thing was stage managed and was only a clever Nazi trick, does not carry conviction to my mind. The Nazi leadership is shot through with hatred and jealousy, and Hitler, surrounded day and night by his "suicide squad" of personal guards, apparently trusts no one near him. That there is much underground plotting is obvious. Ten million militant communists spread over the Reich cannot be suppressed by police methods, and some of the imprisoned leaders were pardoned at Stalin's intervention. This was part of the price Hitler had to pay for the Russian alliance. I doubt whether he enjoyed it.

There is obviously sufficient political unrest in Germany now to act as a serious brake on Hitler's irresponsible decisions. The day of his autocratic rule seems to be nearing an end. Be that as it may, the fact is obvious that when a great nation mobilizes an enormous army, the power of the autocrat on the home front must wane. The General Staff will not submit to any amateur decisions. And they have the ultimate power and responsibility. The recent bare-faced murder of General von Fritsch clearly reveals Hitler's frenzied anxiety to remove from high command those who have the temerity to disagree with his policies.

General Wetzell, immediately prior to the outbreak of the present war, stated publicly:

Defeat is quite possible when and if men who have had no experience and education as military experts should demand from the military leadership things which violate the science of war.

This was a pretty plain condemnation of Hitler's amateur military leadership. It seems clear to me that Hitler's dilatory war effort, his obvious reluctance to proceed with hostilities in the proverbial brutal fashion of the Germany army, can only be explained by the fact that behind the scenes he is striving frantically to construct a peace formula which will fairly save his face while satisfying the Allies.

\* \* \*

**S**TUDYING his book "Mein Kampf" one senses that his whole philosophy is to create a resistless military power able to impose its will. A major war is not a part of this philosophy. Hitler is a war veteran himself and knows the meaning of war and its ultimate futility.



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## The Annual General Meeting, 1940

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THE annual meeting of the Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, C.A.S.F., Calgary, on Thursday, January 30th, 1941.

The meeting opened at 8.30 p.m.. The president, Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D., occupied the chair.

The following members were present:

Major J. U. Acton, Capt. R. Babb, Capt. A. C. Ballantine, Capt. G. W. Blake, Lieut. R. T. Baxter, Lieut. W. C. D. deBalinhard, Major L. H. Chapman, Lieut. T. W. Collinge, 2/Lieut. J. V. Carmichael, Major N. A. Campbell, Col. N. D. Dingle, Lieut. F. M. Dale, Major. A. J. Davis, Capt. W. J. Eveleigh, Major D. T. Fotheringham, Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., Lieut.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, M.C., V.D., Lieut.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., Major P. P. Littlewood, V.D., Lieut.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C., Major W. H. Morgan, Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, Lieut.-Col. R. Nash, Capt. H. G. Nolan, M.C., Major G. D. Purdy, Capt. G. Z. Pinder, M.C., Lieut. M. H. Robinson, 2/Lieut. G. E. Reid, Lieut.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., Major W. G. Stundon, Lieut. M. H. Staples, Capt. A. H. Turney, 2/Lieut. R. F. Twiss, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, O.B.E., Capt. R. M. Underwood, Capt. L. J. Yatemans, Lieut. D. T. Valentine; 2/Lieut. J. W. Young.

### Membership

The following, having been recommended by the Directors, were elected to membership:

Lieut. L. L. Lindsay, Mobile Bath Unit Res.

Capt. A. G. Jacobs, L.S.H. (R.C.) Res.

Motion of Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Major J. U. Acton.

### Minutes of Last Meeting

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held in Garrison Officers' Mess, C.A.S.F., on Friday, January 26th, 1940, having been printed in the annual Journal of 1939, it was moved by Col. N. D. Dingle, seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, that the minutes be taken as read.—Carried.

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### Report of the President

The president presented the following report for the year:

Brigadier Harvey and Gentlemen:

It is my duty and pleasure to present the annual report of the activities of this Institute for the year 1940. The war which began in September, 1939, had very little influence on the affairs of the Institute until 1940, when its stresses and strains began to be apparent. The question had arisen whether it would be possible to carry on during the war or not, but after careful consideration it was decided that it would be better for the Institute if it were kept going even if the activities had to be curtailed. As was to be expected, a large number of our members joined the Active Service Force, the greater proportion of whom have either gone overseas or have left the district. Your executive also suffered losses in this way, as well as by losing by death one of its most valuable members. Another blow was the withdrawal of the usual grant of \$500. In spite of these adversities your directors are pleased to report a successful year, and by curtailing some of our activities we have kept the finances in a sound condition.

Major H. E. Wright, elected as director for 1940, left for overseas soon after taking office, and his place was taken by Lt.-Col. F. M. W. Harvey.

### Membership

There were twenty-nine new members during the year. There were fifteen struck off the list, leaving a net total of fourteen as new members.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Life Members         | 3   |
| Honourary Members    | 3   |
| Resident Members     | 340 |
| Non-Resident Members | 148 |

There were 129 members in the C.A. (A), seventy-eight of whom have left the district. Many officers reverted to lower rank to get away,

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and we are pleased to note that a good many have been advanced in rank since that time.

There has been a change in the Officer Commanding the District during the year. We are sorry to lose Brigadier Connolly, whose counsel and advice had been for years valuable to the Institute. His successor, in the person of Brigadier Harvey, we congratulate on his promotion and welcome him no less for his qualities as a soldier than as a man.

It might be fitting to record here the pleasure of the Institute in the recovery from a dangerous illness of Major-General G. R. Pearkes, and whose selection to lead the the 1st Canadian Division brought honour not only to the district but to the Institute, to which he contributed so much in its early days.

### Deaths

We regret to record the following deaths of members of the Institute during 1940:

Lieut. R. D. Sutherland.

Lieut. T. E. Burns.

The recent passing of Mr. Burns, or "Tommy," as he was familiarly called, came as a shock. He was prevailed upon to take the office of treasurer, although suffering from indifferent health. Your directors wish to record their deep appreciation of the valued services he rendered.

Suitable recognition was also given at the death of Sergeant-Major P. Payton who had been a steward at the Garrison Officers' Mess for some time.

### Meetings

There were eleven meetings held during the year, including the New Year's reception.

February 2nd—Mr. C. W. Peterson: "The Baltic Front."

February 21st—An informal dinner was tendered to Mr. S. L. Miller before his departure from the district.

February 26th—Captain M. G. Dover: "Ceylon."

March 5th—Admiral Sir Harold Kelly, C.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.: "Some Stories of the Navy."

May 1st—R. A. Brown, Esq., Jr.: "The Oil Situation in Europe."

May 13th—Lt.-Col. Rt. Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., V.D., M.A.: "Chaplain Services in the Canadian Army."

May 24th—Lt.-Col. E. H. Strickland: "The Minor Horrors of Wars."



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September 18th—Hon. Capt. Ven. Archdeacon C. Swanson: "An Au Revoir."

October 4th—Major F. J. Ney: "Mobilization of the French and British Armies in the Near East." Illustrated by slides; and two films of Canadian and Turkish girls in London.

November 14th—Rev. J. Maxwell Allan: "The War and Canadian Legion War Services Inc."

The Vimy Dinner was held in the Palliser Hotel on the evening of April 9th. Burnard O. Schonegevel, Esq., J.P., of South Africa, was the speaker of the evening. His address was entitled, "Smuts and Hertzog." The speaker had for years been personally acquainted with these two outstanding South African statesmen and gave an address which was listened to with intense interest. The meeting was well attended by the members and many of the citizens of Calgary. The speaker was visiting Calgary at this time under the auspices of the National Council of Education, to whom our thanks are due for making it possible for the Institute to have the honour of entertaining so distinguished a guest.

### Financial Statement

The annual statement will be presented by the secretary. You will note that the finances are in a healthy state in spite of the fact that the outstanding dues are greater than usual. Your directors recommend that a special effort be made to collect dues in arrears. It will be remembered that at the last meeting, it was ordered that the dues be waived of those members who have left the district on military service.

### The Press

The Calgary Herald and The Albertan as well as the radio stations have, as in the past, given us any assistance for which we asked. To them our thanks are due.

### Armistice Ball

Your directors decided after full discussion that an Armistice Ball should not be held in 1940.

### Cadet Corps

There will be a separate report of the activities of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps.

The annual camp was held at Sylvan Lake again this year for a period of ten days, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Carmichael. Major D. J. McDougall, who had contributed so much to the success of this corps in the past, left for overseas early in the year. His assistant, Mr. Miller, carried on satisfactorily for some time until the Cadet Committee succeeded in getting the services of Mr. Carmichael, who deserves a

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great deal of praise for taking hold of the unit just before they went to camp. He succeeded in conducting one of the most successful camps the corps has ever had. He, no doubt, would be the first to share the credit with his own experienced N.C.O's whose past training was of valued help at this time.

Some difficulty was encountered in obtaining a building for training purposes. After a little delay an old fire-hall was put at the services of the corps by the City of Calgary. Through the good offices of Mr. T. W. Collinge, a member of the Cadet Committee, this building was obtained without very great expense to the Institute.

The A.M.I. Cadet Corps may reasonably be considered one of the main activities of this Institute, and as such the question of spending more money for its maintenance might be considered at this meeting. The question of drawing on reserve funds for this specific purpose could be discussed with profit. The corps is enjoying, and has enjoyed in the past, excellent leadership, but in order to obtain a higher standard of efficiency just a little more expenditure is required.

### **Library**

The library continues to enjoy popularity, partly because of the interesting books on its shelves, and also because of the facilities afforded in the library room for quiet reading and writing. A report on the library will be rendered at this meeting.

### **Annual Journal**

The Annual Journal, containing a transcript of the lectures delivered during 1939 and proceedings of the last annual meeting, was published under the able editorship of Captain A. C. Ballantine. Lieut. M. H. Robinson acted as Advertising and Business Manager, and thanks are due to him for the able way in which he discharged his duties. As usual your patronage is solicited for those advertisers who make use of our Journal.

### **Red Deer Branch**

I have been informed, though unofficially, that the branch at Red Deer has ceased to function during the war.

### **Garrison Officers' Mess**

The directors are pleased to report that the Institute continues to enjoy the co-operation of the Garrison Officers' Mess and the C.A. (A) Officers' Mess. We have continued to use this Mess for our meetings, at more or less discomfort to the C.A. (A) Officers' Mess. The directors wish to express their appreciation for this co-operation and also for a substantial reduction in the amount charged for all services which we have continued to enjoy. This has helped us considerably to meet our financial obligations during the year.

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### Recommendations

It will be recommended that a committee be appointed to confer with the C.A. (A) Officers' Mess for the continued use of this Mess for our meetings.

It will be recommended that this meeting discuss the amount it is willing to spend on the A.M.I. Cadets and recommend accordingly.

It will be recommended that this meeting discuss the advisability of combining the offices of Treasurer and Secretary and have the Constitution amended to make this possible.

It will be recommended that all dues of members in the C.A. (A) who leave this Military District be waived during the period of their absence.

In conclusion may I express my thanks to all the directors who have co-operated so fully in carrying on the affairs of the Institute during this past year. It has been rather difficult at times. The old excuse, "C'est la guerre," may be offered here, but, as in many other instances, it may be only an excuse for covering up some less legitimate reason. I am fully convinced that everyone has done his best.

The Secretary, with his manifold military duties, has found it difficult at times, because of his enforced absence from the city, to keep fully in touch with things. He has fully realized this and has expressed the doubt whether he is able to continue in this office, but as it will be quite impossible at this time for anyone else to carry on the work as efficiently as he has in the many years in which he has filled the office, I am glad to see that the Nominating Committee has prevailed upon him to continue.

I thank you for honoring me with the office of President during the past year. This has not been the most successful year in the history of the Institute from the point of interest. This is accounted for, I am sure, by the over-shadowing cloud of war. The minds of everyone are

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## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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bombarded night and day, by press and radio, with war news and commentaries. The directors found it hard to produce anything quite as thrilling. I wish my successor and incoming directors every success.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. COOPER JOHNSTON, Lt.-Col.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C., seconded by Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle, that the report of the President be received and approved.  
—Carried.

### Auditor's Report

The report of the Auditor, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books, accounts, securities, etc., of the Institute had been examined and found correct, was read by the Secretary as follows:

The President,  
Alberta Military Institute,  
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—

I have completed my audit of the books and records of the Alberta Military Institute for the year ended 31st December, 1940, and report as follows:

All receipts of cash and disbursements have been properly vouched.

**Library.** There has been no expenditure during 1940 on this account, and the book figure of \$306.18 as shown in the last statement has not been subject to depreciation as this amount is considered a fair estimate of the residual value of this asset. These remarks also apply to office furniture, equipment, pictures, etc.

**Library Furniture.** Depreciation at the rate of 20% of the original cost has been written off in the sum of \$54.23, and the asset is shown in the balance sheet at \$162.71.

The sum of \$99.25 has been added to the Reserve for Interest Receivable as in previous years and this account stands in books at \$453.57.

**Accounts Receivable, \$70.00.** This amount is made up of unpaid advertising accounts for 1940. I strongly recommend that an effort be made to have this collected as soon as possible.

**Unpaid Members' Dues.** I respectfully draw the attention of the directors to the great differences in the amount collected this 1940 year to that received in 1939. In the latter year dues to the amount of \$1,715.50 were received, against the sum of \$836.50 received in 1940. I am aware that a large number of members are overseas and the payment of their dues cannot be expected, but there are other members resident in the

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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city who should not be in arrears. If arrears are allowed to accumulate there will be no other alternative left to the directors that they must either retrench in the activities of the Institute or sell securities to replenish their funds.

**Bank Balances and Cash on Hand.** Certificates have been received from the Bank of Montreal certifying to the correctness of Current Account and Savings Account balances. The cash on hand was verified by me.

**Surplus Account.** The loss for the year amounting to \$6.75 has been deducted from Surplus Account, which stands at \$6,553.34.

Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that in my opinion the attached Balance Sheet and Revenue Account are correct and in accordance with the explanations and information given to me and by the books of the Institute.

(Signed) F. JAS. BUTLER, Lieut.,  
Auditor.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Capt. G. Z. Pinder, M.C., that report be adopted.—Carried.

### Annual Financial Statement

Before reading the Annual Financial Statement, members observed a minute of silence in memory of the late treasurer, Lieut. T. E. Burns.

Secretary advised that copies of Annual Financial Statement had been mailed to all members, and presented same, owing to death of Lieut. T. E. Burns, Hon. Treasurer.

Moved by Major D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D., that the report be adopted.—Carried.

### Report of Librarian

The report of Librarian, Major W. P. Taylor, was read by the Secretary in which he advised that no new books were purchased but that Major Fotheringham had donated the following books:

“From the Rideau to the Rhine and Back.”

“Soldiering in Canada.”

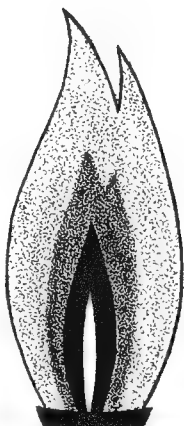
“Stretcher Bearers at the Double.”

The directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$25 be authorized for 1941.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., that the report be adopted, thanks of the Institute be extended to Major Fotheringham, and recommendation of the directors be approved.—Carried.

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### REPORT OF THE A.M.I. CADET CORPS

Lieut. T. W. Collinge presented the report of the activities of the A.M.I. Cadets as follows:

Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston and Directors  
of the Alberta Military Institute:

As chairman of the committee I beg leave to report on the activities of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps for the year 1940, as follows:

At the outset let me first of all say that owing to the fact that Major D. J. MacDougall was called overseas the Corps suffered somewhat of a setback in training from the end of April for a couple of months, although Capt. Millar carried on in the interval as best he could, but luckily the services of Mr. Vere Carmichael were obtained as Cadet Instructor, with the approval of M.D. Headquarters, in time for the annual camp at the beginning of August. The annual camp was held very successfully, and to it I will again refer. Major MacDougall, as is well known, was a tower of strength to the Corps and had served well and faithfully. The Alberta Military Institute made a fitting presentation to him on his departure.

The total strength of the Corps is now 101, and the average attendance on parade each Friday is about 85, and the age limitations of 14-18 are now, as far as possible, being rigidly adhered to. The highlights of the Corps activities during the year are as follows:

For the Vimy Dinner a Guard of Honour was furnished, with Major MacDougall in charge, and subsequently the Cadets, who formed this Guard, were entertained by the Institute, through the courtesy of Mr. Egan, at the Palace Theatre.

In June the annual inspection of the Cadets was held in the Recreation Hall at Mewata Park. The inspecting officer was Capt. J. L. Wyatt, of District Headquarters. There was a splendid turnout and the Corps went through its paces admirably, and received high commendation from the inspecting officer.

At the beginning of August the annual camp was held, when Cadet Officer Carmichael was in charge. He furnished the directors with a full report of the camp's activities at the time, and he has also put in a further report to your directors on the year's activities.

I wish to thank Captain Wilson of the R.C.A.S.C., 13th Detachment, for supply of lorries used to convey the Cadets to Sylvan Lake. At this camp there were twenty Cadets from Irricana in attendance, and Calgary Corps put on two displays for the Irricana Cadets and their parents. The Corps and the campsite were inspected by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, and in spite of the fact that Mr. Carmichael was new to the Corps, it is generally conceded that this camp was the largest and the



## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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best that the Corps has enjoyed for many years, owing, in a great measure, to the fine work of Mr. Carmichael.

I also understand that toward the cost of this camp the boys themselves, wherever able, contributed funds privately, in quite a substantial sum.

I would like to mention here the courtesy of The Calgary Herald with respect to the publication of a full page news report, with photographs, appearing in the magazine section of The Calgary Daily Herald of August 10, with respect to the camp, headed "Life Among the A.M.I. Cadets."

I will deal now with the various activities under separate headings.

### Training

The usual training has been carried out throughout the year, and in addition to this the Corps took part in the Empire shoot, the targets for which have been duly sent to Ottawa, but results have not yet been received as to the standing of the Cadets with respect to other teams throughout the Empire. The Cadets were also given the privilege of using the ranges at Currie Barracks during the fall to round off their training.

### Uniforms

The Corps has complete serge uniforms with caps for 50 Cadets, and have trousers and tunics for 25 more, but have no more caps, and you will see from one of the recommendations below that efforts are proposed to be made to secure further caps and uniforms from Ordnance.

### Quarters

At the beginning of 1940 the Cadets were using the Memorial Hall for parade, and the basement of the Travellers Building for stores, but owing to the requirements of these premises for other purposes, it was necessary for the Cadets to secure other quarters. The City of Calgary has agreed to permit the Corps to use No. 2 Fire Station, on 18th Avenue,

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## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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near the Exhibition Grounds, for the consideration of the payment by the Corps of the monthly light and water accounts, and for any break-ages, etc., and since last May the Corps has been training at these premises. The further understanding with the city was that should any other organization with military objects require the use of this building, when the Corps did not require it, they could also have space, and the Legion of Frontiersmen have the use of the building every Thursday night.

### Band

The Corps was using the bugles and drums of the Calgary Regiment (Tank) on loan, and since the Tank Regiment recalled them, it was decided that though it is highly desirable that the Corps have a band, yet the Institute as such could not afford to supply one. In this respect many generous citizens have contributed, and I now beg to report that there is sufficient money to complete the bugle band, four snare drums having been donated, and 12 bugles ordered, but not yet delivered. The band, however, is carrying on practice in the meantime with two bugles loaned by the Canadian Legion.

Some fear was felt by your committee that, after the recommencement of the training of school cadets, and with the inauguration of the Air Force Cadets, our Cadet Corps might suffer in numbers, but I am happy to report that the effect has been very slight, and a tribute must be paid to the loyalty of the Cadets to the A.M.I. Corps. This Corps, in my view, is and should be the major activity of the Institute, more particularly in these days, when its work is playing a big part in the training of youth for military service in the future, and in this respect I would like to say that in very many cases when a Cadet becomes the maximum age and leaves the Corps, he invariably is fitted and able to qualify for a commission or for non-commissioned rank in the Canadian Army, or the Canadian Army Reserve, or the R.C.A.F.

In conclusion your committee would recommend as follows:

1. That the usual grant of \$250 be made by the Institute to the Cadet Corps for the year 1941.
2. That a camp be held for the year 1941, details of which to be arranged by the Cadet committee for this year, subject to the Dominion grant being forthcoming.
3. That every endeavour be made to arrange with Ordnance to get sufficient of the "boarded-out" uniforms and caps from the Canadian Army for the use of the Cadet Corps.
4. That the 1941 directors, through the Cadet committee, give thought to the purchase of cap badges for the Cadets.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. Z. PINDER,  
Chairman, Cadet Committee.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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The committee recommended that the Corps continue to function, take part in events for which they are eligible, and, in addition, if circumstances permit, the usual Cadet camp be held in 1941, also that a grant of \$250 be authorized for 1941.

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., that the report be adopted, the directors be authorized to spend up to \$250, and that the thanks of the Institute be extended to the committee, officers and instructors for their splendid work.—Carried.

It was suggested that Cadet committee be asked to prepare an historical record of the A.M.I. Cadets.

### Clerical Assistance

The directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$100 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Treasurer, and that a sum not exceeding \$120 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary during 1941.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Capt. G. Z. Pinder, M.C., that these amounts be authorized.—Carried.

### Annual Journal, 1941

The directors recommend that the Annual Journal containing the activities and lectures for 1941 be published.

Moved by Major D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, that the recommendation be approved and that the thanks of the Institute be extended to Capt. A. C. Ballantine for the splendid manner in which the Journal for 1939 was edited; to Lieut. M. C. Robinson for his work in soliciting advertisements, and to others who supervised its publication, and those who gave advertisements.

### Alberta Provincial Rifle Association

The directors recommend that, owing to present conditions, no grant be authorized for the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association in 1941.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle, that the recommendation be approved.

### C.O.T.C. Scholarship

Owing to present conditions the directors did not recommend a grant for Scholarship to University of Alberta C.O.T.C.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle, that the action of the directors be approved.—Carried.

### Vimy Dinner

The directors recommend that the annual Vimy Dinner be held on Wednesday, April 9th, 1941.

## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

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On motion of Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C., this recommendation was approved.

### **Garrison Officers' Mess, C.A.S.F.**

The directors recommend that they be empowered to make the usual arrangements with Garrison Officers' Mess, C.A.S.F., for use of Mess and supplying of refreshments at meetings during 1941.

Moved by Major J. U. Acton, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

### **Recommendations - Dues**

Directors recommend that the dues of those members of the C.A.S.F. who leave Canada be waived during their absence.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., that the recommendation be approved.

### **Presentation of E. D. Medal**

Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D., Calgary Regiment (Tanks), requested the D.O.C., M.D. 13, to present Efficiency Decoration to Major W. G. Stunden, which he very graciously did.

### **Presentation of Picture**

Major D. T. Fotheringham presented a picture to the Institute which, he said, hung for many years in his father's study and that he, in his will, had bequeathed it to the Institute.

The President accepted the picture on behalf of the Institute, expressing appreciation.

*USE*

**Robin Hood**  
  
**FLOUR**

*"MILLED FROM WASHED WHEAT"*

## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

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### **Nomination of Officers - 1941**

In accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and By-laws the following nominations were received.

#### **Patrons**

His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada.  
His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.  
The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B.,  
LL.D., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.  
Hon. Col. The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B.,  
LL.D.  
The Hon. The Minister of National Defence.  
Major-General T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Chief of General Staff.  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Major-General The Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.  
Colonel G E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

#### **Honorary President**

Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding,  
Military District 13.

#### **Honorary Vice-Presidents**

Major D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.  
Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.  
Lieut. H. C. Farthing.  
Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.  
Lt.-Col. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.  
Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C.  
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde.  
Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle.  
Capt. H. G. Nolan, M.C.  
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.

#### **President**

Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.

#### **Vice-President**

Major N. A. Campbell.

#### **Honorary Secretary**

Major A. J. Davis.

#### **Treasurer**

Lieut. L. G. McCarthy.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

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### Directors

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lieut. W. St. J. Miller | Capt. R. C. Borland   |
| Lieut. T. W. Collinge.  | Major L. R. Lipsett   |
| Lieut. A. D. Murison    | Capt. G. E. Learmouth |
| Capt. R. C. Carlisle    |                       |

### Honorary Chaplain

Hon. Capt. Rev. E. M. Aitken.

### Librarian

Lieut. M. H. Robinson.

The President declared these officers duly elected; there being no other nominations.

### Incoming President

Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D., invited Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D., newly elected President, to take the chair, wishing him every success.

Lt.-Col. Selby, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him.

Moved by Major D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President. and officers for 1940.—Carried.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D., briefly replied.

Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding, spoke a few words, expressing thanks for the good wishes expressed on his appointment, and stated that he would request the officers commanding the various units to see that their officers became members of the Institute.

Moved by Lieut. McCarthy, seconded by Lieut. Turney, that the thanks of the Institute be extended to the Garrison Officers' Mess for the excellent dance which they sponsored on New Year's Eve.—Carried.

A. J. DAVIS, Major,

Hon. Secretary.



**THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

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**Revenue Statement for year ending December 31st 1940**

**RECEIPTS**

|                                         |              |           |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Membership Dues                         |              | \$ 836.50 |
| Interest                                |              | 256.91    |
| A.M.I. Journal—Receipts for Advertising | \$ 522.25    |           |
| Less: Cost of Publishing, etc.          | 465.23       |           |
|                                         | <u>57.02</u> |           |

**DISBURSEMENTS**

|                                                  |                   |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| C.A.S.F. Officers' Mess—                         |                   |                   |
| Proportion of Current Membership Dues            | \$ 150.00         |                   |
| Lectures, etc—                                   |                   |                   |
| Refreshments for Meetings                        | \$143.40          |                   |
| Expenses, etc.                                   | 15.00             |                   |
|                                                  | <u>158.40</u>     |                   |
| Vimy Dinner—Expenses                             | \$327.55          |                   |
| Less: Receipts                                   | 280.20            |                   |
|                                                  | <u>47.35</u>      |                   |
| New Year Reception, 1940                         |                   | 25.30             |
| A.M.I. Cadet Corps—                              |                   |                   |
| 1940 Camp Expense                                | \$783.31          |                   |
| Less: Sundry Subscriptions                       | \$194.63          |                   |
| Grant by Dept. National Defence for              |                   |                   |
| Expenses Incurred in 1939 Camp                   | 528.00            |                   |
|                                                  | <u>722.63</u>     |                   |
|                                                  | \$ 60.68          |                   |
| Other Expense                                    | 83.71             |                   |
|                                                  | <u>144.39</u>     |                   |
| General Expense:                                 |                   |                   |
| Clerical Help                                    | \$225.00          |                   |
| Library—Depreciation on Furniture                | 54.23             |                   |
| Multigraphing                                    | 76.30             |                   |
| Printing and Stationery                          | 52.56             |                   |
| Audit                                            | 30.00             |                   |
| Presentation to Mr. S. L. Miller                 | 25.00             |                   |
| Excise Stamps, Postages, etc.                    | 19.97             |                   |
| Wreaths                                          | 15.46             |                   |
| Calgary Rifle Association                        | 15.00             |                   |
| Fire Insurance Premium                           | 9.70              |                   |
| Safety Deposit Box                               | 5.00              |                   |
| Telegrams and Long Distance Calls                | 1.93              |                   |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 5.30              |                   |
|                                                  | <u>535.45</u>     |                   |
| Total Expense for 1940                           | \$1,060.89        |                   |
| Amount Transferred to Interest Reserve           | 96.29             |                   |
| Balance, being Loss for Year, in Surplus Account |                   | 6.75              |
|                                                  | <u>\$1,157.18</u> | <u>\$1,157.18</u> |

# ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

## BALANCE SHEET - 31ST DECEMBER, 1940

| ASSETS                                   |            | LIABILITIES                                               |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cash—                                    |            | Prepaid Dues                                              | \$ 15.00   |
| Bank Balance—Current Account             | \$115.19   | Reserve for Interest Receivable as per Previous Statement | \$ 357.28  |
| Bank Balance—Savings Account             | 25.41      | Transferred from Revenue Account for Year 1940            | 96.29      |
| Cash on Hand                             | 15.00      |                                                           | 453.57     |
| Accrued Interest Receivable              | \$ 155.60  |                                                           |            |
| Accounts Receivable                      | 1,000.42   |                                                           |            |
|                                          | 70.00      |                                                           |            |
| Investments—                             |            | Surplus—                                                  |            |
| Bonds and Savings Certificates (at cost) | 5,283.50   | Balance as at 1st January, 1940                           | \$6,560.09 |
| Par Value                                | \$5,800.00 | Less: Loss for Year as per Revenue Statement              | 6.75       |
| Market Value as at 31st December, 1940   | 4,446.00   |                                                           | 6,553.34   |
| Library—                                 |            |                                                           |            |
| Books and Equipment                      | \$306.18   |                                                           |            |
| Furniture                                | 162.71     |                                                           |            |
|                                          | 468.89     |                                                           |            |
| Office Equipment, Pictures, etc.         | 43.50      |                                                           |            |
|                                          | \$7,021.91 |                                                           | \$7,021.91 |

Audited and found correct:  
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.  
Calgary, Alberta, 13th January, 1941.

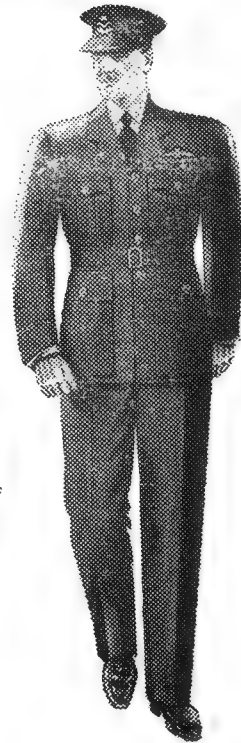
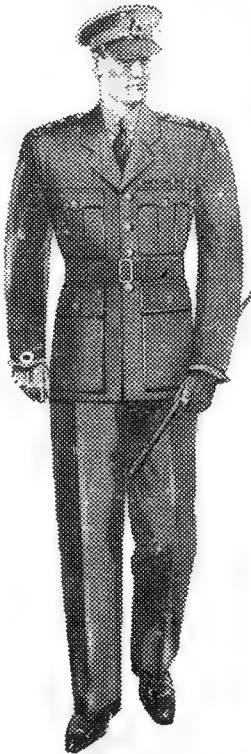
Certified correct:  
T. E. BURNS, Treasurer.





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## Alberta Military Institute Membership List

**T**HE utmost effort has been made, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favour by notifying the Secretary.

### PAST PRESIDENTS

|                                                  |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.            | 1920-21 |
| (Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.            | 1922    |
| (Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.         | 1923    |
| Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.     | 1924    |
| (Late) Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D. | 1925    |
| Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.                       | 1926    |
| Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.          | 1927    |
| Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.                   | 1928    |
| (Late) Major A. N. Martin                        | 1929    |
| Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.                        | 1930    |
| Lieut. Hugh Farthing                             | 1931    |
| Brigadier L. F. Page, D.S.O.                     | 1932    |
| Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.                       | 1933    |
| Brigadier D. J. MacDonald D.S.O., M.C. }         | 1934    |
| Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D. }         |         |
| Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.                      | 1935    |
| Lt.-Col. H. Pryde                                | 1936    |
| Colonel N. D. Dingle                             | 1937    |
| Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.                    | 1938    |
| Captain H. G. Nolan, M.C.                        | 1939    |
| Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnson, M.C., V.D.        | 1940    |

### LIFE MEMBERS

|                                                                              |
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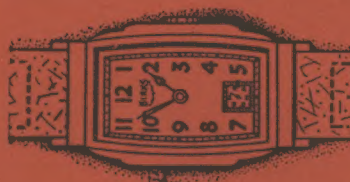
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